

° **Geography**

Made familiar and easy to
Young Gentlemen and Ladies.

Being the

SIXTH VOLUME

OF THE

Circle of the Sciences, &c.

Published by the KING's Authority.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the Bible
and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

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SIXTH VOLUME

OF THE

Circle of the Sciences, etc.

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MDCCLXXXI.



By the KING's Royal Licence.

To the Right Honourable
The Marquis of Blandford,
Son of His GRACE the
Duke of Marlborough,

THIS
GEOGRAPHY

Is humbly Inscrib'd

BY

His Lordship's

most obedient Servant,

JOHN NEWBERRY.

Geography

Made familiar and easy to

Young Gentlemen and Ladies

By the Rev. John L. ... Being the

SIXTH VOLUME

To the Right Honourable

The Marquis of Eglinton

Circle of the Sciences &c.
Duke of Devonshire

GEORGE ATTY

Is humbly inscribed

LONDON

Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible
and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard

JOHN NEWBERRY

P R E F A C E.

THERE is no need of using many Arguments to recommend the Study of a Science so useful and entertaining as that of GEOGRAPHY; and therefore it is not a little surprising to see how shamefully it is neglected amongst us. Not only the Generality of Children are brought up without the least Idea of it; but too many grown Persons, even amongst the better Sort of People, never entertain a Thought of improving themselves in this pleasant and profitable Branch of Learning.

It is confess'd on all hands, that the Knowledge of History is one of the best Accomplishments we can possess; it gives us Experience without grey Hair, and
A
makes

makes us wise at the Labour and Ex-
 pence of others. But in order to this it
 is absolutely necessary to have some pre-
 vious Knowledge of the Rudiments of
 Geography, which, together with Chro-
 nology, has been justly term'd the Eyes
 and Feet of History. ' Without Geo-
 ' graphy and Chronology, (says the
 ' celebrated Mr. Locke in his excellent
 ' Treatise on Education) History, which
 ' is the great Mistress of Prudence and
 ' civil Knowledge, and ought to be the
 ' proper Study of a young Gentleman,
 ' will be very ill retain'd, and very
 ' little useful; but be only a Jumble of
 ' Matters of Fact, confus'dly heaped
 ' together, without Order or Instruc-
 ' tion.'

The late M. Rollin, who has laid
 down very good Rules for the Education
 of Youth, advises that a certain Por-
 tion of the Day be devoted to Geogra-
 phy. ' Children (says he) will find
 ' this

" this a Diversion rather than a Study;
 " if the Instructor is able to enliven it
 " with short agreeable Histories; and
 " curious Events, relating to the sever-
 " al Cities and Countries through which
 " he travels in Imagination—and the
 " Map must always be made use of, for
 " this is an ocular Science.—Suppose
 " (continues he) I were to give a Scho-
 " lar, who is acquainted with the com-
 " mon Terms of the Art, an Idea of Asia.
 " In this Case I should only make him
 " coast it; informing him, at the same
 " Time, of the several Particulars re-
 " markable in every Country. " Asia
 " (would I say to him) begins where
 " Africa ends. They are joined by the
 " Isthmus of Suez, which you see si-
 " tuated between the Mediterranean
 " and the Red Sea: This Sea was so
 " call'd from the Idumeans who dwell
 " near it; a People descended from E-
 " sau or Edom, whose Name signifies

[iv]

1 red, or red-hair'd. Arabia, which
 2 is wash'd by that Sea, is divided in-
 3 to three Regions, the Stony, the De-
 4 sert, and the Happy. The Stony
 5 Arabia lies here at the Extremity or
 6 towards the Bottom of the Red Sea :
 7 It was in this Country the Israelites
 8 lived forty Years, after passing
 9 through the Red Sea on dry Land,
 10 &c. By this means these Lectures
 11 will be an Amusement to the Scholar,
 12 who must also necessarily treasure them
 13 up in his Memory, without doing it
 14 any Violence. After the Youth has
 15 made some Progress in Geography, it
 16 will be proper for his Master to tra-
 17 vel with him on the Map; to convey
 18 him (for instance) over Sea from
 19 Paris to Rome, and bring him back
 20 to Paris by Land a quite different
 21 Way. These little Changes are a
 22 Diversiſon to the Scholar; and he may
 23 be taught, in his different Voyages
 24 and

and Travels, a thousand Curiosities
relating to the several Places through
which he passes.

Let us hear another excellent Judge
of this Matter, I mean the Rev. Dr.
Watts, who among the Sciences that
will more agreeably employ our young-
er Years, the general Parts of which
may be easily taken in by Boys, rec-
ommends that of Geography. 'The first
' Principles (says he) and easier Prac-
' tices of Arithmetic,—the Rudiments
' of Geography and Astronomy, to-
' gether with something of Mechanics,
' may be easily convey'd into the Minds
' of acute young Persons from nine or
' ten Years old and upward. These
' Studies may be entertaining and
' useful to young Ladies, as well as to
' Gentlemen, and to all those who are
' bred up to the learned Professions. The
' Fair Sex may intermingle these with
' the Operations of the Needle, and the

* Knowledge of Domestic Life. Boys
 * may be taught to join them with their
 * Rudiments of Grammar, and their
 * Labour in the Languages. And even
 * those, who never learn any Language
 * but their Mother-Tongue, may be
 * taught these Sciences with lasting Be-
 * nefit in early Days.

* The same learned and judicious
 * Author observes, that 'when we have
 * first gone through any of those Arts
 * or Sciences which are to be explain'd
 * by Diagrams, Figures, and Schemes,
 * such as Geography, Astronomy, &c.
 * we may best preserve them in Memory
 * by having those Schemes and Figures
 * in large Sheets of Paper hanging al-
 * ways before the Eye in Closets, Par-
 * lours, Halls, &c. for these will keep
 * the Learning that depends upon them
 * alive and fresh in the Mind through
 * the growing Years of Life, and
 * will ever recal to our Thoughts
 * those

those Theorems, Problems, and Corollaries which have been demonstrated by them. It is an incredible deal of Geography (continues he) may be learnt this way by the two Terrestrial Hemispheres, and by particular Maps and Charts of the Coasts and Countries of the Earth happily disposed round about us. It is therefore to be wish'd that People in general would adorn their Rooms with such instructive Ornaments as these, rather than with less useful or perhaps pernicious Prints and Paintings.

As to the Origin of Geography, it is not of a late Date, nor was it brought into the World at one Birth, or invented by one Man, but its Foundations were laid many Ages ago. The old Geographers indeed were only employed in describing particular Countries, either in Whole or in Part. The Romans, when they had subdued any Province,

vince, used to delineate their new Con-
 quest on a Table starrish'd round with
 Pictures, and thus expose it to the Spec-
 tators in their Triumphs. About a hun-
 dred Years before the Birth of our Sa-
 viour the Senate of Rome sent Geogra-
 phers and Surveyors into several Parts
 of the Earth, that they might measure
 the whole; though they scarce visited
 a twentieth Part of it. And Alex-
 ander the Great, as Pliny informs us,
 took along with him two Geographers in
 his Asiatic Expedition, to measure and
 delineate his Marches; whose Journals
 and Observations were of great Ser-
 vice to the Geographers of succeeding
 Ages. But notwithstanding all this,
 the Geography of the Ancients was
 very imperfect, and full of false Rela-
 tions; because they knew little or no-
 thing, at least nothing certain, of those
 Places of the Earth which are of most
 Consequence to be known. The Moderns
 have

have corrected many of their Errors, and have very much improved Geography, by opening a Passage into a New World, (i. e. America) and by discovering that those Parts of the Old were inhabited, which were formerly thought uninhabitable; for it is now known that vast Numbers of People live under the Torrid Zone, the Heat whereof is moderated by refreshing Showers, constant Breezes, and cool Nights; and the Globe itself has been several times sail'd round both by Englishmen and Foreigners, though many Parts of it remain yet undiscover'd. In the last Place, the Invention of Telescopes about the Beginning of the last Century, since which Time great Improvements have been made in those Instruments, has contributed very much to the Perfection of Geography, by enabling the Learned to make accurate Astronomical Observations, by which better Maps and Charts have

have been laid down than ever the World could boast of before.

With respect to our present Work, we shall say nothing in its Praise, but leave the Public to judge of its Merit: Let it be consider'd, however, that it is chiefly design'd for young Beginners in the Study of Geography, and that a fuller Description of the World could not be expected in so narrow a Compass. And the Reader is likewise desired to take notice, that as great Part of Europe is at present in a State of War, several Towns may possibly have changed their Masters since the following Sheets were printed off; he will therefore make proper Allowances in this Respect, and either excuse or correct what may be necessary on that Account.

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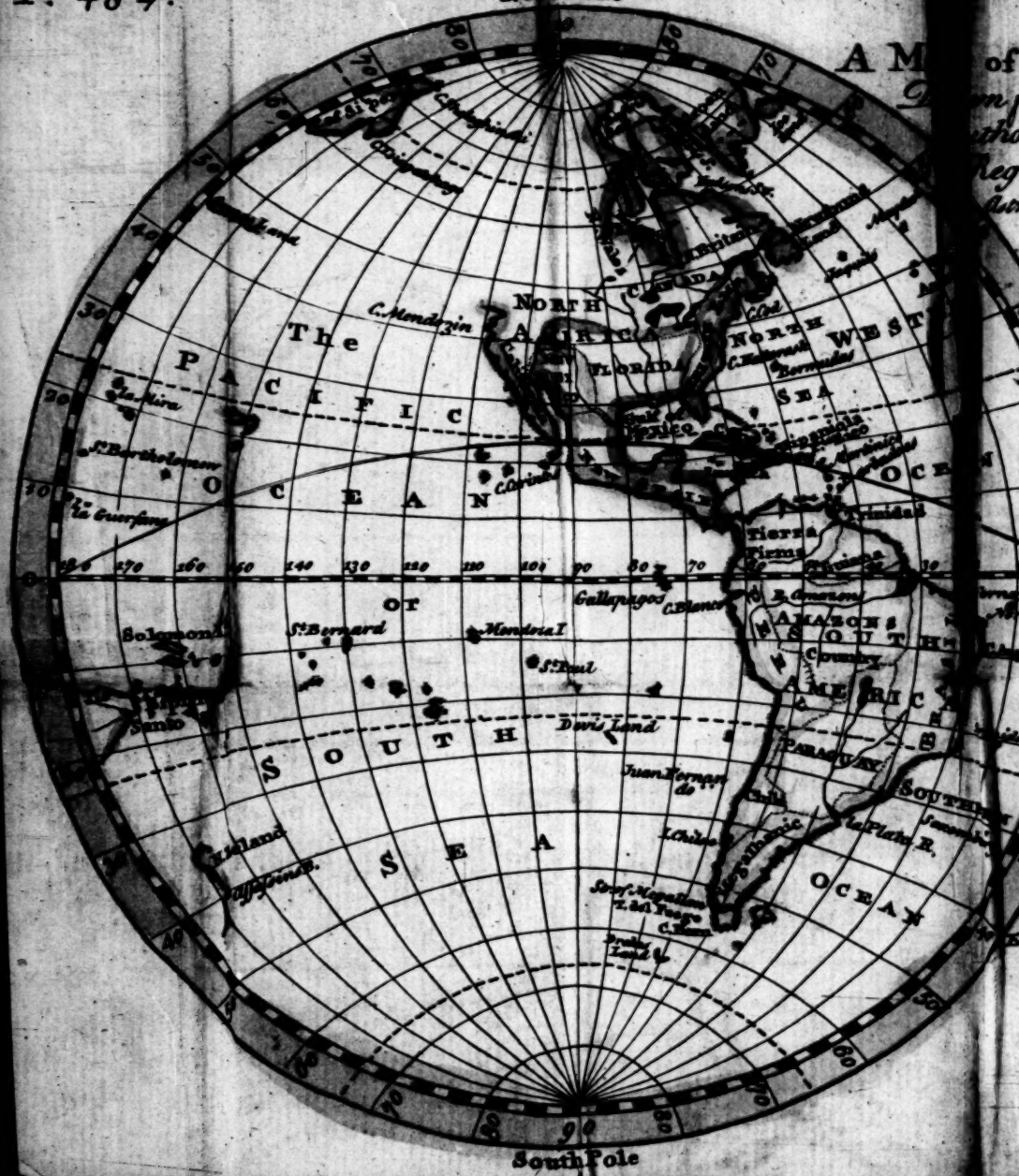


G E O.

North Pole

THE GLOBE

A Map of the



PLANAR PROJECTION

OR

of the WORLD

from the best
authorities &
regulated by
Admiral Oborne.

Plate LXXIV





GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.

*Containing a general Account of
the GLOBE, both Natural and
Artificial; Geographical De-
finitions, Problems, Para-
doxes, &c.*

CHAP. I.

*GEOGRAPHY defin'd; the Figure of the
Earth, its Magnitude, and Motion.*

WHAT is Geography?

*A. A Description of the
Surface of the Earth, or
Terraqueous Globe, as it
consists of Land and Water.—In this*

B

Sense

Sense it is generally understood ; but, in a more strict Way of speaking, the Description of the watry Parts of the Earth's Surface, as *Seas, Gulphs, Rivers, &c.* is call'd *Hydrography*.

Q. What is the Form or Figure of the Earth?

A. It is of a *round* Figure, but something *flatter* towards the North and South than in other Parts; so that its Diameter that Way is rather less than from East to West. But this Nicety is not observ'd in forming an artificial Globe.

Q. How large is the Earth?

A. It is about twenty-five thousand Miles in Circumference, and almost eight thousand Miles in Diameter.

Q. Does the Earth move?

A. Yes; it has two Motions: The one round the Sun, which it performs yearly, and is therefore call'd its *An-*

nu-

nual Motion: The other round its own Axis, which is compleated in twenty-four Hours, and is call'd its *Diurnal* Motion. To the former we owe (in part) the Change of the *Seasons*, and to the latter the alternate Succession of *Day* and *Night*.—But this more properly belongs to *Astronomy*.

Thursday July

CHAP. II.

Of the Division of the GLOBE with respect to its two great Parts, LAND and WATER.

Q. YOU say the Globe consists of *Land* and *Water*; are not these divided into lesser Parts?

A. Yes; the *Land* is subdivided into *Continents*, *Islands*, *Peninsula's*, *Isthmus's*, *Promontories*, *Mountains*, &c. and the *Water* into *Oceans*, *Seas*, *Gulphs*, *Streights*, *Lakes*, *Rivers*, &c.

2. What is the Meaning of these Names?

A. A *Continent* is a vast Tract of Land, comprehending divers Countries, Kingdoms, and States, not separated by the Sea, but contiguous to each other.—An *Island* is a Tract of Land entirely surrounded with Water.—A *Peninsula* is a Space of Land encompass'd by Water, all but one small Part.—This small Part, or narrow Neck of Land, which joins it to the Continent, is call'd an *Isthmus*.—A *Promontory* is a high Part of Land stretching out into the Sea, the Extremity whereof is usually term'd a *Cape* or *Head-land*.—A *Mountain* is a Part of the Earth rising to a considerable Height above the Level of its Surface.

As to the Division of the aqueous Part of the Globe: The *Ocean* is a vast Body of Water encompassing the whole

whole Earth; but this is subdivided into several Oceans, which have different Names.—A *Sea* is a Part of the Ocean flowing between Islands, or almost surrounded by Land.—A *Gulph* is a Part of the Sea running up within Land, and encompass'd with it, except one Passage whereby it communicates with the open Sea or Ocean.—A *Streight* is a narrow Passage either joining a Gulph to the neighbouring Sea or Ocean, or one Part of a Sea or Ocean to another.—A *Lake* is a large Quantity of deep standing Water, surrounded with Land, and having no visible Communication with the Sea: But some Lakes receive and emit Rivers.—A *River* is a considerable Stream of fresh Water, issuing from one or more Springs, and gliding from thence into the Sea or Ocean.

CHAP.—III.

Of the Artificial Globe.

2. **W**Hich is the best Way to attain a just Idea of the Globe of the Earth?

A. You will form the truest Idea of the *Natural* Globe by viewing and studying an *Artificial* one.

2. What is an Artificial Globe?

A. It is a round Body, made by Art, on whose Surface the outward Parts of the whole Earth and Sea are delineated, and placed in their natural Order and Situation.—This is call'd a *Terrestrial* Globe, to distinguish it from a *Celestial* one, upon whose Surface the most noted Stars and the Images of the Constellations are depicted, being a Representation of the *Starry Firmament*.

mament. But our present Business is only with the former.

Q. What are the principal Things to be explain'd in order to understand the Globe?

A. The first Things to be consider'd are its *Axis* and *Poles*.

Q. What is its *Axis*?

A. It is a strait Line passing through the Centre of the Earth, round which the whole Frame thereof is supposed to revolve in twenty-four Hours: This Line is only *imaginary* in the Natural Globe, but in an Artificial one it is express'd by the Wires, upon which it really turns.

Q. What are the *Poles*?

A. The two Extremities or Ends of the *Axis*, one of which is call'd the *North* or *Arctic*, and the other the *South* or *Antarctic* Pole. They are nam'd *Poles* from a *Greek* Word signifying to *turn*.

Q. Are there not several Circles about a Globe?

A. Yes; in order to determine the relative Situations of Places upon the Earth, and for other Purposes, the Globe is surrounded with many imaginary Circles, the chief whereof are eight in Number, and are divided into *Greater* and *Lesser*. The four *Greater* Circles are the *Equator*, the *Ecliptic*, the *Meridian*, and the *Horizon*: The *Lesser* are the two *Tropics*, and the two *Polar Circles*.

Q. What is the *Equator*?

A. It is that great Circle which divides the Globe into two *equal* Parts, call'd the *Northern* and *Southern* Hemispheres. The Word *Hemisphere* signifies *Half a Globe*.

Q. Has the *Equator* any other Name?

A. Yes, it is also call'd the *Equinoctial Line*, because when the Sun is
in

In this Circle the Days and Nights are of an *equal* Length all over the Globe. It is likewise simply call'd the *Line*, by way of Eminence, especially amongst Mariners. — *July Mon.*

2. What is the *Ecliptic*?

A. A great Circle which cuts the *Equator* obliquely, and represents the apparent annual Path of the Sun through the Heavens. I say the *apparent* Path, because to us the Sun appears to move round the Earth, though in reality the Earth moves round the Sun. But, in order to be understood, we are obliged to speak in a Manner adapted to the Apprehensions of the Generality of Mankind. Thus, because the Sun seems to move, we say he is in such a Part of the *Ecliptic*, without attributing any Motion to the Earth; and for the same Reason we say the Sun *rises*, or the Sun *sets*, by which we mean that he begins to appear

pear or disappear, without considering how these Effects are produced.

Q. How far does the *Ecliptic* decline from the *Equator*?

A. It declines from it twenty-three Degrees twenty-nine Minutes towards the North, and as much towards the South; for so far the Sun goes to the South of the Equator in the Midst of our Winter, and comes so far to the North of it in the Middle of our Summer.

Q. What is meant by *Degrees* and *Minutes*?

A. Every Circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal Parts call'd *Degrees*; each Degree into 60 equal Parts call'd *Minutes*; the Minute into 60 others call'd *Seconds*, &c.—In common Computation we reckon a Mile a *Minute*, and sixty Miles a *Degree*; but, according to the most accurate Calculations, a Degree of a great Circle (i. e.

of

of the Earth's Circumference) is about 69 *English* Miles and a Half, each Mile consisting of 5280 Feet.—For the sake of Brevity Degrees are commonly express'd by a Cypher, and Minutes and Seconds by acute Accents: Thus 15° , $8'$, $4''$, is fifteen Degrees, eight Minutes, and four Seconds.

Q. Is not the Ecliptic divided into several Parts?

A. Yes, it is divided into twelve Parts call'd *Signs*, each Sign being thirty Degrees. These Divisions take their Names from several Constellations in the Heavens, which are most of them represented by the Figure of some living Creature; and that broad Circle wherein these Constellations are placed, extending some Degrees on each Side of the Ecliptic, is term'd the *Zodiac*; for the Ecliptic is the Middle of the Zodiac, from whence the Sun never deviates. The Names and Characters of

of the twelve Signs are *Aries* ♈, the Ram; *Taurus* ♉, the Bull; *Gemini* ♊, the Twins; *Cancer* ♋, the Crab; *Leo* ♌, the Lion; *Virgo* ♍, the Virgin; *Libra* ♎, the Balance; *Scorpio* ♏, the Scorpion; *Sagittarius* ♐, the Archer; *Capricornus* ♑, the Goat; *Aquarius* ♒, the Waterer; and *Pisces* ♓, the Fishes. The six first-mention'd Signs are on the North of the Equator, and the other six on the South.

Q. What is the *Meridian*?

A. It is a great Circle passing through the two Poles, and dividing the Globe equally into the *Eastern* and *Western* Hemispheres. This is the brazen Circle in which the Artificial Globe turns round upon the two Extremities of its Axis; but there are other Meridians drawn upon the Globe itself, which are those Semicircles terminating in both the Poles. In effect, as the Meridian corresponds to that
Part

Part of the Heavens where the Centre of the Sun is at Noon, it consequently varies as any Place is more East or West; so that we may conceive as many Meridians as there are Points in the Equator. The Meridians are commonly drawn upon the Terrestrial Globe through every fifteen Degrees of the Equator, thereby making an Hour Difference betwixt the Places through which they pass: And to shew the Difference of Time between any two Meridians, this Brass Meridian is provided with a little brazen Circle, having an Index moveable round the Axis of the Globe, to be turn'd to any particular Hour; which from its Use is call'd the *Hour-Circle*.

2. Whence has the Meridian its Name?

A. From *Meridies*, which signifies Noon, or *Mid-Day*.

2. What

Q. What is the *Horizon*?

A. It is a great Circle dividing the Globe into two equal Parts, term'd the *Upper* and *Lower* Hemispheres. But this Circle is distinguish'd into two Sorts, the *Sensible* and the *Rational*. The *Sensible* or *Apparent* Horizon is a Circle which limits or terminates our Prospect, when viewing the Heavens round from any Part of the Globe, either at Land or Sea; or it is that Circle where the Sky and the Earth or Water seem to meet.—The *Rational* or *True* Horizon is the great Circle above described, which passes through the Centre of the Earth, and whose Poles are call'd the *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Q. What is the Meaning of those Words?

A. The *Zenith* is that Point of the Heavens exactly over our Heads, and the *Nadir* is that exactly under our Feet.

Q. Whence

2. Whence is the Word *Horizon* deriv'd?

A. From a *Greek* Word which signifies to *bound* or *terminate*, because it bounds our Sight.

2. How is the Rational Horizon represented on the Artificial Globe.

A. By the upper Surface of the wooden Frame wherein the Globe is placed. Upon this Horizon are drawn several concentric Circles, the innermost of which is the *Amplitude* Circle, the Use whereof is to shew in what Degree the Sun or any Star rises and sets from the true East and West Points of the Horizon. Without the fore-mention'd Circle is drawn the *Ecliptic* with its Divisions into Signs and Degrees, and a Circle of *Months* and *Days*. These two Circles serve as a Calendar to shew the Sun's Place at any Time of the Year, and by that means to find his Place in the *Ecliptic* drawn

drawn upon the Globe itself. The thirty-two *Winds*, or *Points of the Compass*, are likewise commonly noted on some Part of this wooden *Horizon*.

Q. Are there any other Appurtenances belonging to an Artificial Globe?

A. Yes, there is a *Quadrant of Altitude*, which is a thin flexible Plate of Brass, having a Nut and Screw at one End, to be fasten'd to the brazen Meridian as Occasion requires. The Edge of this Quadrant is divided into ninety Degrees, exactly answering to a fourth Part of the Equator. What Use it is of will appear in the Solution of several Problems hereafter.—To the Appurtenances of the Globe we ought to add the *Mariner's Compass*, an Instrument very useful for placing the Globe in any Direction we please, according to the Problem we intend to solve.

Q. What

Q. What are the *Tropics*?

A. They are two Lesser Circles running parallel to the Equator, and touching the Ecliptic on each Side. That on the North is call'd the Tropic of *Cancer*, and that on the South the Tropic of *Capricorn*, from their touching the Ecliptic at those two Signs.—

When the Sun is in *Cancer*, we have the *longest* Day, and when he is in *Capricorn* the *shortest*; and these Times are call'd the *Solstices*, because the Sun being then at his greatest Distance from the Equator, seems to *stand still* a while, before he pursues his Course again to the North or to the South.

Q. Why are these Circles call'd *Tropics*?

A. From a *Greek* Word which signifies to *turn*, because they are the Limits of the Sun's annual Course, and when he arrives at either of them he

C

returns

returns back again towards the Equator.

Q. What are the *Polar Circles*?

A. They are two Lesser Circles, which also run parallel to the *Equator*, and are at the same Distance from the *Poles* as the *Tropics* are from the *Equator*, viz. 23 Degrees 29 Minutes. That which is towards the North is also sometimes call'd the *Arctic Circle*, from a *Greek Word* which signifies a *Bear*, the Constellation of that Name lying near the North Pole; and the other on the South is term'd the *Antarctic Circle*, as being directly opposite to the former.

I to learn over

again 1st Sept

CHAP

CHAP. IV.

Of ZONES, CLIMATES, LONGITUDE and LATITUDE, and the various Denominations of the Inhabitants of the Globe.

Q. WHAT are Zones?

A. They are large Tracts of the Earth's Surface, distinguish'd by the *Tropics* and *Polar Circles*, being five in Number, viz. one *Torrid*, two *Temperate*, and two *Frigid*.

Q. What is meant by the *Torrid* Zone?

A. The same as *Hot* or *Scorch'd*; for this being the Space comprehended between the *Tropics*, and divided by the *Equator*, the Sun going perpendicularly over it makes the Heat excessive; upon which Account the An-

cients imagined this Part of the Earth to be uninhabitable.

Q. Which are the *Temperate Zones*?

A. Those which lie on either Side of the Globe, between the Tropics and Polar Circles; where the Sun's Heat is moderate.

Q. Which are the *Frigid Zones*?

A. Those included within the Polar Circles, being so denominated from the extreme Cold to which they are subject most Part of the Year.

Q. What is the Meaning of the Word *Zone*?

A. It signifies a *Girdle*, or broad *Belt*, like which the Zones seem to encompass the Globe.

Q. What are *Climates*?

A. They are certain Tracts of the Earth's Surface, bounded by Circles running parallel to the Equator, and of such a Breadth that the longest Day

Day in the one exceeds that in the other by half an Hour.

Q. How many Climates are there?

A. Twenty-four on each Side of the Equator, arising from the Difference of half an Hour in their longest Day. These reach as far as the Polar Circles, from whence to the Poles themselves are reckon'd six more Climates, wherein the Difference is an entire Month, the Sun being seen in the first of these a whole Month without setting, in the second two Months, in the third three, &c. As the Climates commence from the Equator, the *first* Climate, at its Beginning, has its longest Day precisely twelve Hours long, and at its End twelve Hours and a half; the *second*, which begins where the first ends, *viz.* at twelve Hours and a half, ends at thirteen Hours; and so of the rest, as far as the Polar Circles.

Q. What is the Meaning of the Word *Climats*?

A. It is deriv'd from a *Greek* Word which signifies to *incline*, because in numbering of them they incline from the Equator towards either Pole.

Q. What are the Circles call'd which are drawn parallel to the Equator towards the two Poles?

A. They are call'd *Parallels of Latitude*.

Q. What is meant by *Latitude*?

A. The *Latitude* of any Place (upon the Earth) is its Distance from the Equator towards either of the Poles, which is measur'd in Degrees on the Meridian, and is call'd *North* or *South Latitude* according as the Place is in the *Northern* or *Southern Hemisphere*. Now as the Meridian is divided into four Quadrants, that is, four equal Parts, each containing ninety Degrees, it is plain that no Place on the Globe
can

can have above ninety Degrees of Latitude, each Pole being just so many Degrees distant from the Equator. These Degrees are number'd on the brazen Meridian of an Artificial Globe.

Q. What is *Longitude*?

A. It is the Distance of a Place from some *first Meridian*, measur'd on the Equator from West to East. The fixing of a *first Meridian*, from whence the Degrees of Longitude are to be counted, is a Matter purely arbitrary. It is frequently placed in the Island *Ferro*, one of the *Canaries*; but the Geographers of different Nations sometimes chuse the Meridian passing through the Metropolis of their own Country for their first; as the *English* that of *London*, the *French* that of *Paris*, &c. It seems the best Way to reckon Longitude both Eastward and Westward from the first Meridian to 180 Degrees, which is the greatest Distance

that a Place can be at from any given Meridian; but sometimes Longitude is counted Easterly quite round the Globe, which is 360 Degrees. It is to be observ'd, that the Degrees of *Latitude* are all of an equal Extent, but those of *Longitude* are only so at the Equator, from whence they diminish gradually as they approach the Poles, where all the *Meridians* or *Lines of Longitude* unite.

Q. In what Proportion do the Degrees of Longitude decrease?

A. Reckoning 60 Geographical Miles to a Degree, (which is usually done for the sake of Ease in Computation) from the Equator to the thirtieth Degree of Latitude the Degrees of Longitude lose by little and little about *nine* Miles; from thence to the sixtieth Degree, about *twenty-one* Miles; and from thence to the Poles the other *thirty*; for there they come

to nothing, as will be easily conceiv'd by viewing the *Artificial Globe* or a *Map of the World*.

Q. You say that the Inhabitants of the Earth have various Denominations; what are they, and whence?

A. *First*, With respect to their relative Situation to one another, they are call'd *Antæci*, *Periæci*, and *Antipodes*.

Q. What is the Meaning of these several Names?

A. 1. The *ANTOECI* are those who live under the same Meridian, but opposite Parallels; being equally distant from the Equator, but on different Sides. Their Seasons of the Year are contrary, it being *Winter* to the one when *Summer* to the other; and and the Days of the one are equal to the other's Nights; but the Time of Noon and Midnight is the same with both. Those who live under the Equator

quator have no *Antæci*.—2. The *PERIOECI* are those who live under the same Parallels, but opposite Meridians. These have their Seasons of the Year at the same Time, and their Days and Nights always of the same Length with one another; but the one's *Noon* is the other's *Midnight*. Those who live under the Poles it is evident can have no *Periæci*.—3. The *ANTIPODES* are those People who live under opposite Parallels and Meridians, and walk with their Feet diametrically opposite to one another. These have their Days and Nights, and their Seasons of the Year, directly contrary.

Q. How are the Inhabitants of the Earth otherwise distinguish'd?

A. With respect to the Diversity of their Shadows, they are distinguish'd into *Amphiscii*, *Periscii*, and *Heteroscii*.

Q. What

2. What is the Meaning of these Names?

A. 1. The AMPHISCII are those who inhabit the *Torrid Zone*, being so call'd because their Noon-Shadow sometimes falls to the North, and sometimes to the South, according as the Sun is to the Northward or Southward of their *Zenith*: And as the Sun is sometimes in their *Zenith*, that is, directly over their Heads, they are also call'd ASCII, because then they have no Shadow at all.—2. The PERISCII are the Inhabitants of the *Frigid Zones*, so call'd because at some Time of the Year their Shadows fall all round them in twenty-four Hours, the Sun keeping above their Horizon for Weeks or Months together.—3. The HETEROSCHII are those who live in the *Temperate Zones*, and are so call'd because their Noon-Shadow is always cast the same Way, that is, either to-
wards

wards the *North*, as it is with us; or to the *South*, as with those who inhabit the Temperate Zone on the South of the Equator.

This Distinction of the Inhabitants of the Earth with respect to their *Shadows* is ancient, but trifling in itself; and we only mention it in compliance with Custom.

CHAP. V.

Of the different SPHERES, or Positions of the Globe.

QUOW many *Spheres* are there?
 A. Since the Horizon, and consequently the Face of the Heavens, or Sphere of the World, is different according to the different Situation of Places upon the Earth, this Diversity is consider'd three Ways, with regard
 to

to so many Positions of the Horizon to the Equator; for these Circles may be either *parallel*, *perpendicular*, or *oblique* to each other, and hence we have a *Parallel*, a *Right*, and an *Oblique* Sphere.

Q. What is a *Parallel Sphere*?

A. It is such a Position of the Globe as that the *Equator* coincides with the *Horizon*; and the *Poles* are in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*. The Inhabitants therefore of this Sphere (if there be any) are those who live under the Poles of the World; for to them the Equator and Horizon are the same, and they have six Months Day and six Months Night.

Q. What is a *Right Sphere*?

A. A *Right* or *Direct* Sphere is when the *Equator* is perpendicular to the *Horizon*, cutting it at Right Angles; so that the Horizon passes through the *Poles*, and the Equator through

through the *Zenith* and *Nadir*. Those who live under the Equator have such a Sphere, and their Days and Nights are always equal.

Q. What is an *Oblique Sphere*?

A. It is when the *Horizon* cuts the *Equator* obliquely, one of the Poles being above the Horizon, and the other below it. This Obliquity occasions the Inequality of Days and Nights; for those who live under an *Oblique Sphere* (as we do) never have their Days and Nights equal, except in the *Equinoxes*, that is, when the Sun enters into either of the *Equinoctial Points*, which are those where the *Equator* and the *Ecliptic* intersect each other. This is the Case twice a Year, *viz.* about the 10th of *March* and the 12th of *September*; the first of which is call'd the *Vernal*, and the second the *Autumnal Equinox*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of MAPS.

Q. WHAT is a *Map*?

A. It is a plain or flat Figure, representing the whole Surface of the Globe, or a Part thereof, according to the Rules of Perspective. Maps are generally engraven on Copper, and so printed upon Paper. They are intended to shew us the Forms and Dimensions of Countries, the Courses of Rivers, and the Situation of Cities, Towns, Mountains, &c.

Q. Are not Maps distinguish'd into several Sorts?

A. Yes, they are distinguish'd into *Universal* and *Particular*. The first Sort are those which exhibit the whole Surface of the Earth, or the two
Hemi-

Hemispheres, commonly call'd *Maps of the World*. The last Sort are those which represent some particular Country or Part thereof.—Those which represent only the Seas and Sea-Coasts are properly call'd *Charts*.

Q. What are the principal Things required in a Map?

A. 1. That all Places have their just Situation with regard to the chief Circles of the Globe, as the Equator, Meridians, Parallels, &c. because on these depend many Properties of Regions, as well as celestial Phenomena. 2. That the Magnitudes of the several Countries have the same Proportion as on the Surface of the Earth. 3. That the several Places have the same Distances and Situation with regard to each other, as on the Earth itself.

Q. How shall I know the Distances of Places by a Map?

A. The

A. The Distances of Places East or West from some first Meridian (which is their *Longitude*) are generally number'd in Degrees on the Top and Bottom of a Map; and their Distance from the Equator to the North or South (which is their *Latitude*) is express'd in Degrees on each Side of the Map. As to *Maps of the World*, the Degrees of *Longitude* are number'd on the Equator, and those of *Latitude* round each Hemisphere from the Equator to the Poles.—Besides this, there is usually a *Scale of Miles* in some vacant Part of a Map, by which the Distance of one Place from another is easily found.

Q. What is a *Scale of Miles*?

A. It is a Line divided into equal Parts, each answering to a *Mile*, or a certain Number of Miles, according to the Map it is made for: So that to find the Distance between any two
D Place

Places in a Map, you are to measure the Interval by a Pair of Compasses, and then apply them to the *Scale*, the Divisions whereof will shew the Distance required.

Q. But how shall I know whether the Places lie *East* or *West*, *North* or *South* of one another?

A. This appears by Inspection, the Top of a Map being *North*, the Bottom *South*, the Right-Hand *East*, and the Left *West*; unless the *Compass*, or *Flower-de-luce*, which is generally placed in some Part of a Map, shew the contrary; for that always points to the *North*.

CHAP. VII.

The Solution of some useful and entertaining PROBLEMS on the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

2. **W**HAT is the Use of an Artificial Globe?

A. It is of great Use (as I have intimated before) to give us an easy and speedy Acquaintance with the Earth on which we live, as it sets a Representation of it before our Eyes, and exhibits the several Parts of it in their true Situations, Figures, and Proportions: Besides this, it serves to explain several Phænomena relating to the Earth, its Inhabitants, the Seasons, &c. as will appear by the following Problems and their Solutions, for which

we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Gordon.

PROBLEM I. *To find the Longitude and Latitude of any Place delineated on the Globe:*

Turn the Globe round its Axis till you have brought the given Place to the Eastern Side of the Brazen Meridian; then that Degree of the Meridian which is directly over it is the *Latitude* required, and that Degree of the Equator which is cut by the Brazen Meridian is the *Longitude* from the first Meridian inscribed upon the Globe.

PROB. II. *The Longitude and Latitude being given, to find the Place:*

Find the given Longitude on the Equator, and bring that Point to the Brazen Meridian; then reckon from the Equator on the Meridian the Degree of Latitude given, (whether it be *North* or *South*) and under that Degree lies the Place required.

PROB.

PROB. III. *The Day of the Month being given, to find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic:*

Look for the Day of the Month in the Calendar upon the wooden Horizon, and over-against it you'll find the Sign and Degree of the Ecliptic which the Sun is in at that Time.

PROB. IV. *To rectify the Globe for any given Place:*

Raise the Pole so high above the Horizon as is equal to the Latitude of the Place; fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith; find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, and bring it to the Meridian; put the Hand of the Hour-Circle to the uppermost XII, (which is Noon, as the lower XII is Midnight) and set the Globe exactly North and South by the Help of a Mariner's Compass; then will it truly represent the Position of the Earth at

the Noon of that Day for which it is rectified.

PROB. V. *The Day of the Month being given, to find the Length thereof in any Latitude not within the Polar Circles:*

Elevate the Globe for the Latitude, mark the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, and bring it to the Brazen Meridian; then set the Hour-Index to the uppermost XII, and turn the Globe Eastward till the Sun's Place comes to the Edge of the Horizon, at which Time the Index points to the Hour of Sun-rising. Then turn the Globe till you bring the Sun's Place to the Western Semicircle of the Horizon, and the Index will point to the Hour of Sun-setting. Now by doubling the Time of Sun-setting you have the Length of the Day, and the Time of Sun-rising doubled gives the Length of the Night.

PROB.

PROB. VI. *The Hour of the Day at one Place (suppose London) being given, to find what o'Clock it is at that Time in any other Place:*

Having brought the first given Place (i. e. *London*) to the Meridian, set the Index to the given Hour; then turn the Globe about till the Place where the Hour is required comes to the Meridian, and the Index will point out the Hour at the said Place.

PROB. VII. *The Day and Hour being given, to find those Places on the Globe, to which the Sun is in the Meridian at that Time:*

The Pole being elevated according to the Latitude of the given Place, bring that Place to the Brazen Meridian, and set the Index of the Horary Circle to the Hour of the Day; then turn the Globe till the Index point to the uppermost XII, and having fix'd the Globe in that Situation,

all those Places under the upper Half of the Brazen Meridian have the Sun in their Meridian at that particular Time; so that with them it is Noon-day:

PROB. VIII. *The Day and Hour being given in any Place, to find that Part of the Globe to which the Sun is Vertical at the given Time:*

Having found the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, bring it to the Brazen Meridian, and make a Mark over it with Chalk or a Pencil; then find those Places of the Earth in whose Meridian the Sun is at that Instant, and bring them to the Brazen Meridian; which done, that Part of the Earth which falls exactly under the aforesaid Mark is the Place to which the Sun is then *Vertical*, that is, in the *Zenith*.

PROB.

PROB. IX. *The Day and Hour being given, to find those Places on the Globe to which the Sun is then rising, those to which he is then setting, those where it is Noon-Day, those which are actually enlighten'd, and those that are not.*

Find that Place of the Globe to which the Sun is vertical at the given Time, bring the same to the Brazen Meridian, and elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the said Place. The Globe being fix'd in this Position, observe what Places are in the Western Semicircle of the Horizon, for there the Sun is then rising; and those Places in the Eastern Semicircle of the Horizon have the Sun then setting. Those Places exactly under the Brazen Meridian have Noon-day: And, lastly, all those above the Horizon are enlighten'd; but those
below

below it are depriv'd of the Sun at that Time.

PROB. X. *The Latitude of any Place being given, and also the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, to find the Beginning and End of Twilight.*

The Rays of the Sun, after he is withdrawn from our Sight, are faintly refracted to us by the Atmosphere, or Body of Air encompassing our Earth. This continues till the Sun is got about eighteen Degrees below the Horizon, when he no longer enlightens our Atmosphere, and all that Part thereof which is over us becomes dark. So likewise in the Morning, when the Sun comes within eighteen Degrees of our Horizon, he begins again to enlighten the Atmosphere, and so more and more till he rises and makes full Day. This small Illumination of the Atmosphere, or State of the Heavens between Day and Night, is what we call

call *Twilight*; the Beginning and End whereof may be thus found by the Artificial Globe.—The Globe being rectified, and the Sun's Place brought to the Brazen Meridian, set the Index to XII at Noon; then mark the Point of the Ecliptic opposite to the Sun's Place, and turn the Globe Westward, together with the Quadrant of Altitude (which must be screw'd on the Zenith) till the Point opposite to the Sun's Place cut the Quadrant in the 18th Degree above the Horizon, and then the Index will shew the Time when the Morning-Twilight begins: But if you take the Point opposite to the Sun, and bring it to the Eastern Hemisphere, turning it till it cuts the Quadrant of Altitude in the 18th Degree, the Hand will shew the Time when Twilight ends in the Evening.

PROB. XI. *In any Place whose Latitude is known, and also the Sun's Place*

Place in the Ecliptic, to find the Hour of the Day by the Globe when the Sun shines :

Elevate the Globe for the given Latitude, and place it duly North and South by the Mariner's Compass; then fix a small Needle perpendicularly in the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, bring the same to the Brazen Meridian, and set the Hour-Index to XII at Noon: This done, turn the Globe till the Needle cast no Shadow on it, and then the Index will point to the Hour of the Day.

PROB. XII. *Any Place being given in the North Frigid Zone, to know how long the Sun shines there without setting :*

Elevate the Globe according to the Latitude of the Place, and turn it round till the first Degree of Cancer come under the Meridian; then count the same Number of Degrees on the Meridian, from each Side of the Equator,

quator, as the Place is distant from the Pole, and making a Mark where the Reckoning ends, turn the Globe round, carefully observing what two Degrees of the Ecliptic pass exactly under the two Points mark'd on the Meridian. Then over-against those Degrees of the Ecliptic on the wooden Horizon find the Months and Days of the Month corresponding; which will shew when the longest Day begins and ends, or how long the Sun doth constantly shine above the Horizon of the given Place.

PROB. XIII. *To find the Antœci, Periœci, and Antipodes of any given Place:*

Bring the given Place to the Brazen Meridian, and having found its Latitude, reckon the same Number of Degrees on the Meridian from the Equator towards the contrary Pole, and where the Reckoning ends is the Place

Place of the *Aniæci*.—Keeping the Globe in the same Position, set the Hour-Index to XII at Noon; then turn the Globe about till the Index points to the lower XII, and the Place which lies under the Meridian, having the same Latitude with the given Place, is that of the *Periæci* requir'd.—As to the *Antipodes*, their Place is found by counting 180 Degrees upon the Meridian from the given Place, either North or South.

PROB. XIV. *A Place being given on the Globe, to find its Bearing from any other Place:*

Bring the given Place to the Brazen Meridian, and elevate the Pole according to its Latitude; then fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, applying the same successively to those Places whose Bearing is desir'd, and the Quadrant will intersect the wooden Horizon at the several Points of the
Compass

Compass upon which those Places bear in respect of the given Place.

PROB. XV. *To find the Distances between any two given Places upon the Globe ; and to find all those Places that are at the same Distance from any given Place :*

Lay the Quadrant of Altitude over the two given Places, and the Number of Degrees intercepted between them being reduced into Miles will be the Distance required. Or you may take the Distance between the two Places with a Pair of Compasses, and applying them to the Equator you'll have the Degrees of Distance as before.—If you rectify the Globe for the Latitude and Zenith of any Place, and bring the said Place to the Meridian; then turning the Quadrant of Altitude about, all those Places that are cut by the same Point of it are at
the

the same Distance from the given Place.

PROB. XVI. *The Day and Hour of a Lunar Eclipse being known, to find all those Places upon the Globe in which it will be visible:*

Find where the Sun is Vertical at the Hour of the Eclipse, and bring that Place to the Zenith; then the Eclipse will be visible in all those Places that are under the Horizon: But if the *Antipodes* to the Place where the Sun is Vertical be brought into the Zenith, the Eclipse will be seen in the Places above the Horizon.— But observe, that an Eclipse of the Moon being sometimes of a long Continuance, it may be seen in more than one Hemisphere of the Earth, as she will rise in several Places after the Eclipse begins.

Note,

Note, When an Eclipse of the Sun is central, if you bring the Place where the Sun is Vertical at that Time into the Zenith, some Part of the Eclipse will be visible in most Places within the Upper Hemisphere: But by reason of the short Duration of Solar Eclipses, and the Latitude which the Moon commonly has at such Times, there is no Certainty in determining by the Globe where those Eclipses will be visible; and therefore Recourse must be had to Calculations.

These are some of the chief Problems performable by the *Terrestrial Globe*; but if the Reader desire more, he may be abundantly satisfied by consulting *Varenius*, *Gordon*, and other Geographical Writers. I now proceed to some pleasant and surprizing Paradoxes, which, if they are of no great Use, will at least be an agreeable Amusement. The Paradoxes are mostly

E borrow'd

borrow'd from *Gordon*, and their Solutions from *Varenius*, with some Variation.

CHAP. VIII.

Geographical PARADOXES, with their Solutions.

PARADOX I.

THERE is a certain Place on the Globe, of a considerable Southern Latitude, that bath both the greatest and least Degrees of Longitude.

This is true, not only of a certain Place in Southern Latitude, but of all Places situated under the first Meridian from Pole to Pole; for where the greatest Longitude ends, there the least begins.

PAR. II. There are three remarkable Places on the Globe that differ both in Longitude and Latitude, and yet all lie under one and the same Meridian.

This

This is to be understood of the Artificial Globe and its Brazen Meridian, and the Difficulty will soon vanish: For if we suppose the first Place to be situated in 10 Degrees of Longitude, from any first Meridian, and in 10 Degrees of Latitude, the second Place under the North Pole, and the third under the Tropic of *Cancer* in 190 Degrees of Longitude; then it will appear that all the three Places may be under the same Brazen Meridian, and yet differ both in Longitude and Latitude, the first having 10 Degrees of each, the second no Longitude and 90 Degrees of Latitude, and the third 190 Degrees Longitude and 23 Degrees 29 Minutes Latitude.

PAR. III. *There are two Places belonging to Asia, that lie under the same Meridian, and at no great Distance from one another; and yet the respective Inhabitants, in rec-*

coming their Time, differ an entire Natural Day.

In order to solve this Paradox let us premise, That if a Ship set out from any Port, and steering Eastward sail quite round the Globe, the People of the said Ship in reckoning their Time will have gain'd one compleat Day at their Return, or count one Day more than those residing at the said Port. On the contrary, those who sail Westward round the Globe will lose a Day in their Computation; that is, when they return to the Port from whence they set out, they will be one Day behind the Reckoning of the Inhabitants of that Place. The Reason of this will appear, if we consider that those who sail Eastward continually arrive at a new Meridian, to which the Sun comes sooner than to that they left, and therefore they begin to count every Day sooner than the former. Suppose, for Instance,

Instance, they sail fifteen Degrees Eastward, the Day will begin an Hour sooner there than in the Place they sail'd from; if thirty Degrees, two Hours; and so in that Proportion, till having gone quite round to the Place from whence they set out, they have gain'd twenty-four Hours in their Reckoning, so many times fifteen Degrees being the Circumference of the Earth. In like manner, those who sail fifteen Degrees Westward will have the Sun in their Meridian later by a whole Hour than it was in the Place from whence they sail'd; and so they will lose an Hour every 15 Degrees, which comes to twenty-four Hours in sailing round the Globe. Hence we may solve our Paradox by observing, that the *Spaniards* in the *Philippine Islands*, and the *Portuguese* at *Macao* on the Coasts of *China*, differ a Day in their Account of Time, though they live near one ano-

ther, and some of them under the same Meridian. The Reason of which is, that the *Portuguese* came Eastward from *Europe* to *Macao*, and the *Spaniards* Westward from *America* to the *Philippines*. I have ventur'd upon this Solution of the Paradox, which I think is better than that which explains it of *Christians* and *Jews* living in the same Place, because the latter reckon their *Sabbath* one Day sooner than the former.

PAR. IV. *There are many Places lying within the Torrid Zone, in which if a certain Kind of Sun-dial be duly erected, the Shadow will go back upon it several Degrees at a certain Time of the Year, and that twice every Day for the Space of divers Weeks: Yet no ways derogating from that miraculous returning of the Shadow upon the Dial of Ahaz in the Days of King Hezekiah.*

This

This Paradox might be solv'd by explaining the Nature of *Concave*, *Convex*, and *Reflecting* Dials; but as one certain Kind of Dial is mention'd, we may suppose an *Equinoctial* Dial described on both Sides of an horizontal Plane with two Gnomons, and near the *Tropic*, when the Latitude and Declination are equal. Now before the Sun comes to the mathematical Horizon in the Morning, he will shine on the lower Side of the Plane, and the Shadow of the Gnomon will run Westward; and presently after Six o'Clock, as he shines on the upper Plane, the Shadow will run Eastward till Noon, and thence to Six in the Evening; at which Time the Shadow on the lower Plane will begin and run Eastward till Sun-set. It is likewise to be consider'd, that any where in the *Torrid Zone*, where the Latitude is less than the Sun's Declination, and both towards the

same Pole, the Sun comes twice to the same Point of the Compass both Forenoon and Afternoon; and an *Equinoctial Dial* being placed horizontally, the Shadow of the Gnomon will go back twice every Day.

PAR. V. *There is a certain Island in the Atlantic Ocean, which being descried by a Ship at Sea, and bearing due West of the said Ship, at twelve Leagues Distance by Estimation; the truest Course for hitting the said Island is to sail six Leagues due East, and just as many due West.*

To solve this we must suppose that the *first Meridian*, from whence Longitude is reckon'd both *East* and *West*, passes between the Ship and the Island, at the Distance of six Leagues from each; and then the Ship's sailing six Leagues *East*, and six *West*, relates to the *Denomination of the Longitude*, and
not

not to the *Points of the Compass*, for the Ship will steer upon one Point only (i. e. *West*) all the while.

PAR. VI. *There are some remarkable Places upon the Globe, whose Sensible Horizon is commonly fair and serene, and yet 'tis impossible to distinguish in it properly any one of the intermediate Points of the Compass; nay, not so much as two of the four Cardinal Points.*

This can only be under either of the Poles.

PAR. VII. *There is a certain Island in the Baltic Sea, to whose Inhabitants the Body of the Sun is visible in the Morning before he riseth, and likewise in the Evening after he is set.*

To those who are acquainted with the Nature of *Refraction* there is no Difficulty in this Paradox: Nor is the Phænomenon peculiar to any certain Island,

Island, but every where occasion'd by the watry Vapours near the Horizon, which make the Sun appear higher than he really is; though the nearer the Pole, the greater the Refraction, from the greater Density of the Atmosphere. Any one may be convinced of the Truth of this, by putting a Sixpence or Shilling into a Vessel full of Water, which he will thereby see at a greater Distance than he can when the Vessel is empty; that is, he will see the Image of it in the Water, as we see the Image of the Sun in the Morning before he is actually above the Horizon.

PAR. VIII. *There is a certain Village in the Kingdom of Naples, situated in a very low Valley, and yet the Sun is above three thousand Miles nearer to the Inhabitants thereof at Noon, than when he either rises or sets to the said Village.* When

When the Sun riseth in the Horizon of any Place, be it in what Country soever, he is the Space of the Earth's Semidiameter more distant from that Place than in his Meridian at Noon. Now there being but an inconsiderable Proportion between the Depth of the lowest Valley in the World and the Semidiameter of the Earth, which is almost four thousand Miles; it follows, that the Sun must be more than three thousand Miles nearer any Place at Noon than at his Rising, there being no Valley so deep as the tenth Part of a thousand Miles.

PAR. IX. *There is a remarkable Place of the Earth, of a considerable Southern Latitude, from whose Meridian the Sun removeth not for several Days at a certain Time of the Year.*

Under the South Pole, or within the Arctic Circle, the Sun enlightens the Meridian

Meridian by shining constantly upon it for thirty Days together.

PAR. X. *There is a certain Place of a considerable Northern Latitude, where it is Mid-day or Noon every Quarter of an Hour, though the Days and Nights, even when shortest, consist of several Hours.*

This is under the North Pole.

PAR. XI. *There is a certain Part of the Earth, where the Sun and Moon (though it be the very Instant of Time the Moon is at Full) may happen to rise at the same Time, and upon the same Point of the Compass.*

Under the North Pole the Sun and Full-Moon, both decreasing in South Declination and Latitude, will rise in the Equinoctial Points at the same Moment; and under the North Pole there is no other Point of the Compass but South.

PAR.

PAR. XII. *There is a remarkable River on the Continent of Europe, over which there is a Bridge of such a Breadth, that above three thousand Men may pass along upon it abreast, without crowding one another in the least.*

This is meant of a River that runs under Ground, and such there are in many Places; as the *Guadiana* in *Spain*, and the *Mole* in *Surry*, which last runs under Ground from *Darking* to *Leatherhead*, being upwards of four measured Miles, a Space sufficient for twice three thousand Men to walk abreast without crowding.

PAR. XIII. *There is a large Plain in Asia, able to contain sixty thousand Men drawn up in Battle-Array; but if that Number of Men were actually drawn up there, it would be impossible for more than*
one

one of them to stand upright upon the said Plain.

Mathematicians demonstrate, that a Plane can touch a Sphere only in one Point; and therefore as the Earth is spherical, suppose any Number of Men to stand upon a horizontal Plane, that Man only who stands upon the Point of Contact can be said to stand upright with respect to the Centre of the Globe.

PAR. XIV. *There is a certain City in the Southern Part of China, whose Inhabitants walk almost in the same Posture as we do in Europe, and yet they frequently appear to Strangers as if they walk'd on their Heads.*

The Inhabitants of China and all other Places, when walking by the Side of any clear standing Water, appear to others who look on it as if they walk'd with their Heads downward;

ward; which is all that is meant by the Paradox.

PAR. XV. *There are three distinct Places on the Continent of Europe, equally distant from one another, and making a true equilateral Triangle, each of whose Sides consists of a thousand Miles; and yet there is a fourth Place so situated in respect of the other three, that a Man may travel on foot from it to any of the other Places in the Space of one artificial Day at a certain Time of the Year, and that without the least Hurry or Fatigue.*

By an *artificial Day* is here meant from Sun-rising to Sun-setting; so that if we suppose the Places situated within the *Polar Circles*, where the Sun appears without setting for several Months together, the Journey may easily

easily be perform'd according to the Terms of the Paradox.

PAR. XVI. *There are three Places on the Globe, lying under the same Meridian, and at such a Distance that the Latitude of the third surpasses that of the second just so many Degrees and Minutes as the Latitude of the second surpasses that of the first; and yet the true Distance of the first and third from the second is not the same by several Miles.*

The Figure of the Earth being not exactly round, as is generally conceiv'd, but what Geometricians call an *oblate Spheroid*, which is the Shape of a Bowl, having one of its Diameters longer than the other; I say, this spheroidical Figure of the Earth will cause such a Difference as the Paradox expresses.

PAR.

PAR. XVII. *There are two Places in Europe, so situated in respect of one another, that though the first lies East from the second, yet the second is not West from the first.*

By placing the *Artificial Globe* in an *oblique Position* it will appear, that though two Places bear due East and West from one another; yet measur'd by the *Quadrant of Altitude* they will not answer to the true Bearing as they are on the *Natural Globe*.

PAR. XVIII. *There is a certain European Island, which frequently alters both its Longitude and Latitude.*

There are floating Islands in several Parts of the World, which therefore change their Longitude and Latitude as they are moved from one Place to another.

PAR. XIX. *There is a certain Place in the Island of Great Britain, where the Stars are always visible at any time of the Day, if the Sky be clear.*

At the Bottom of a deep Well or Coal-pit, the surrounding Light which the Atmosphere spreads in the open Air does not press upon the Sight; so that if the Shaft of the Well or Pit be strait, and there be Stars in or near the Zenith, they may be discern'd by looking up stedfastly a Minute or two, except any Cloud should intervene. Several Astronomers have had Wells, for the sake of observing the Stars in the Day-time.

PAR. XX. *There is a vast Country in Ethiopia Superior, to whose Inhabitants the Body of the Moon always appears to be most enlighten'd*

*en'd when she is least enlighten'd,
and to be the least when most.*

The Light that falls upon any Body being always more or less according to its Distance from the luminous Body, it follows, that not only in *Ethiopia*, but in all Parts of the World, the Moon appears to be most enlighten'd at the Full, when in reality she is least enlighten'd, because she is then removed from the Sun farther than at New Moon, by the Diameter of her own Orbit..

Many more Paradoxes of this Kind are to be found in larger Treatises on *Geography*, which those who have Opportunity and Inclination may consult; but these are some of the most entertaining ones, and I believe will be thought sufficient for our present Purpose. — I now proceed to the Second Part of our Design, namely, to

take a particular Survey of the *Terraqueous Globe*, and to give a short Account of what is most observable with respect to the several Countries or their Inhabitants.



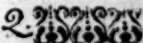
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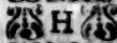
GEOGRAPHY.

PART II.

Containing a particular Description of all the remarkable Countries of the WORLD,

CHAP. I.
Of EUROPE.

Q.  W is the World generally divided?

A.  It is usually divided into four Continents, viz.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.
The three first indeed are, strictly speaking, but one Continent, and are

sometimes call'd the *Eastern* Continent with respect to their Situation, as *America* is call'd the *Western*. This last is also call'd the *New World*, on account of its late Discovery.

Q. How is *Europe* bounded?

A. On the East by *Asia*, on the West by the *Atlantic* or *Western Ocean*, on the North by the *Northern* or *Icy Sea*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean*.

Q. What is the Length and Breadth of *Europe*?

A. Its Length from South-West to North-East is about 3600 *English* Miles, and its Breadth from North to South about 2200.

Q. How is *Europe* divided?

A. It is divided differently by different Geographers; but I shall chiefly follow Mr. *Gordon's* Division, which seems to be the most methodical. *Europe* then consists of eight great Parts,
viz.

viz. 1. *Scandinavia*, which comprehends *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. 2. *Muscovy*. 3. *France*. 4. *Germany*. 5. *Poland*. 6. *Spain*. 7. *Italy*. 8. Part of *Turky*. To these we must add the *European Islands*, the chief whereof are *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

SECT. I.

Of SWEDEN.

2. **W**HAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Sweden*?

A. It is bounded on the East by *Muscovy*, on the West by *Norway*, on the North by *Norwegian Lapland*, and on the South by the *Baltic Sea*. Its Length is almost 900 Miles, and its Breadth about 800.

2. How is *Sweden* divided?

A. Into four large Parts, viz. *Sweden Proper*, *Gothland*, *Swedish Lapland*,
 F 4

land, and *Finland*; and these are subdivided into many lesser Provinces. *Ingria* and *Livonia*, which were formerly *Swedish* Provinces, having been conquer'd by the *Muscovites*, are still in their Possession. We shall mention the principal Islands belonging to *Sweden* when we come to speak of the *European* Islands in general.

2. Which are the chief Cities or Towns of *Sweden*?

A. In *Sweden Proper* are *Stockholm*, the Capital of the whole Kingdom, and a celebrated Mart; *Upsal*, a very ancient City, where the Kings of *Sweden* are usually crown'd; *Nicoping*, *Orebro*, *Arosen*, *Geval*, *Hedemore*, and *Hadswickwall*.—In *Gothland* are *Carolstadt*, *Daleburg*, *Gottenburg*, *Norkoping*, *Calmar*, *Helmstadt*, *Christianstadt*, *Carelscroon*, and *Lunden*.—In *Lapland* are *Torseea*, *Kimi*, *Lula*, *Pitba*, and *Uma*.—In *Finland* are

are *Abo, Kexholm, Berga, Tavastus,*
and *Cajaneburg.*

Q. What farther Account have you
to give of *Sweden*?

A. I shall give you an Account of
this Country (and so of all others that
are remarkable) under the following
Articles, *viz.* its *Air, Soil, Commodi-*
ties, and Rarities; and the *Character,*
Government, and Religion of its Inha-
bitants.

AIR.] The Air of *Sweden* is for
the most part very cold, and many
of the Mountains are continually co-
ver'd with Snow; however, it is pure
and wholesome, except near great
Lakes and Marshes. The Winter con-
tinues seven or eight Months, and in
some Parts nine; but the Summer
comes on so suddenly, that the Val-
lies are all green in a few Days after
the Snow is melted.

SOIL.]

[SOIL.] The Soil of *Sweden* in general is rather barren than fertile, the Country being full of Mountains, Rocks, Woods, Lakes, &c. However, though they have no great Plenty of Corn, they have good Pasturage, and their Lakes and Rivers are well stored with Fish. They have also abundance of Venison.

[COMMODITIES.] *Sweden* has a great many Mines of Iron and Copper, vast Quantities of which are exported to *England*. The *Swedes* also export Pitch, Tar, Masts, Deals, Wooden Ware, Hard Ware, Hides, Buck-skins, Furs, Tallow and Honey.

[RARITIES.] Near *Gottenburg* is a surprizing Cataract, where a considerable River, after a long Course, falls down a Precipice into a deep Pit, with great Noise and Violence; and such is the Height of the Precipice, and the Depth of the Hole which receives the

the Water, that large Mafts or other Pieces of Timber, which the Natives bring down the River, being hurried impetuously from the Top of the Precipice, frequently dive so far under Water, as to be half an Hour or longer before they rise up again to the Surface. This deep Hole has been often sounded with a Line of many hundred Fathoms, but no Bottom could ever be found. — It is said there is a slimy Lake in the Southern Part of *Gothland*, of such a Quality as to singe whatever is put into it.

CHARACTER.] The *Swedes* are grave and reserv'd, self-opinionated, jealous and distrustful. They have little Inclination to mechanic Trades, and are but indifferently qualified for Manufactures which require Industry and Ingenuity. Their Gentry are very hospitable, affable and civil to Strangers, and many of them are
con-

considerable Proficients in the Arts and Sciences. As to their Persons, they are of a good Stature and robust Constitution, capable of enduring the Fatigues of a military Life, to which their Nobility are much inclined. Their Women are generally fair, well-shap'd, and witty.—The Swedes speak a Dialect of the Teutonic or German Language.

[GOVERNMENT.] This Kingdom was formerly *elective*, but became *hereditary* under *Gustavus I.* in the sixteenth Century, and continued so till after the Death of the late *Charles XII.*, when the Government was settled on the ancient Footing. The King and Senate make the Legislative Power.

[RELIGION.] The Reformation was begun in *Sweden* in the Reign of the above-mentiond *Gustavus*, since which Time *Lutheranism* has been the establish'd Religion of the Kingdom ;
nor

nor is there a Toleration for *Christians* of any other Denomination.

SECT. II.

Of DENMARK.

Q. HOW is *Denmark* bounded?

A. On the East by Part of the *Baltic Sea*, on the West by the *German Ocean*, on the North by the Sea call'd the *Catagate*, and on the South by the Duchy of *Holslein*, Part of which belongs to the Crown of *Denmark*.

Q. How is this Kingdom divided?

A. Into a large Peninsula call'd *Jutland*, the Islands of *Zeeland* and *Funen*, and several others of less Note.

—*Jutland* (which is about 200 Miles long, and 80 or 100 broad in some Places) is divided into *North* and *South*. The *North Part*, which is
much

much the largest, belongs wholly to *Denmark*; but the South Part, or the Duchy of *Sleswick*, belongs partly to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*.

Q. Which are the chief Places in *Denmark*?

A. In the Island of *Zeeland*, or *Seeland*, is *COPENHAGEN*, a large and well-fortified City, the Capital of the whole Kingdom; also *Roschild*, *Soora*, *Elseneur*, and the Castle of *Cronenburg*, which last commands the *Sound*, a famous Streight that joins the *German Ocean* with the *Baltic*. At *Cronenburg* it is not a League over; and here the Ships of other Nations are obliged to pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark* for passing through it. This Streight separates the Island from *Sweden* — In *Funen*, or *Fyonia*, is the City of *Odenfee*, which has sometimes been the Residence of the Kings of *Denmark*;

mark; its other Towns are of no great Note. The narrow Sea which separates this Island from *Zeeland* is call'd the *Greater Belt*, and that which parts it from *Jutland* the *Lesser Belt*. — The principal Towns of *North Jutland* are *Wiborg*, *Alborg*, *Rypen*, and *Arhus*; those of *South Jutland* are *Sleswick*, *Gottorp*, *Hadersleben*, *Flensborg*, *Appenrade*, *Tonderen*, *Husum*, and *Tonningen*.

2. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Denmark*?

AIR] The Air of *Denmark* is cold and healthful, except in some Places which are situated very low, and troubled with frequent Fogs. Their Seasons, as in *Sweden*, may be said to be only Summer and Winter, for they have scarce any Medium between Cold and Heat, as we have in Spring and Autumn.

SOIL.]

SOIL.] Most Parts of *Denmark* are very fruitful, producing Plenty of Corn and Vegetables. There is also such good Pasturage, especially in *Jutland*, that the Country abounds in Cattle; vast Numbers of which are annually sent into *Germany*.

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of this Country are Fish, Hides, Tallow, Timber, all Sorts of Rigging for Ships, &c. Black Cattle are also sent lean from *Jutland* to *Holland*, where they are soon fatten'd, and yield the *Dutch* a considerable Profit. Horses are likewise sent abroad from *Jutland*.

RARITIES.] Near *Sleswick* are the Remains of a famous Wall and Trench, made above 900 Years ago, to prevent the Incursions of the *Saxons*. — In the Year 1639, a Girl walking from one Town to another in the Duchy of *Sleswick* happen'd to
stumble

stumble against something that stuck up a little above the Ground, which, upon digging it up, proved to be a Vessel of fine Gold in the Shape of a Horn, embellish'd on the Outside with many hieroglyphical Figures. This Vessel (weighing about a hundred Ounces) is preserved to this Day in the Royal *Musæum* at *Copenhagen*, which is fill'd with a valuable Collection of Curiosities, too many to be here enumerated.

CHARACTER] The *Danes* were formerly a brave and warlike People, but are at present much degenerated from the Character of their Ancestors. However, they are frugal and laborious, though they have little Encouragement to be so under a severe and oppressive Government. The Nobility and Gentry are said to be proud, and the Vulgar given to cheating; and in general they have the Character of
 G being

being addicted to excessive Drinking. The Men are for the most part tall and strong, and the Women handsome.—The *Danish* Tongue is a Dialect of the *Teutonic*, somewhat different from that of *Sweden*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Crown of *Denmark* is hereditary, and the King is an absolute Monarch, having the Power of explaining, repealing, and changing the Laws at his Pleasure.

RELIGION.] *Lutheranism* is the establish'd Religion in *Denmark*, nor is any other tolerated: But the *Danish* Clergy still retain the Practice of *Confession*; also *Crucifixes*, and several Ceremonies of the Church of *Rome*.

SECT. III.

Of NORWAY.

2. **H**OW is *Norway* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North and West by the Ocean, on the South by the *Categate*, and on the East by *Sweden*, from which it is separated by a long Range of high Mountains call'd the *Dofrine Hills*. Its Length (including *Norwegian Lapland*) is about 1000 Miles, and its Breadth in some Places 180, but in others not so much.

2. How is it divided?

A. Into six Governments, viz. those of *Bergen*, *Drontheim*, *Aggerbus*, *Babus*, *Stavanger*, and *Wardbus*: But the Province of *Babus* belongs to the *Swedes*, who have maintain'd it ever since the Year 1660.

Q. Which are the chief Towns of Norway?

A. The Capital of the whole Kingdom is BERGEN. *Drontheim* is a trading Town, with a good Harbour. The Government of *Aggerbus* is so call'd from a Castle of the same Name, which is near its chief City *Anslo*, otherwise call'd *Cbristiana*. *Babus* is a strong Fortrefs. *Stavanger* is a fine trading City. As to the Government of *Wardbus*, it takes its Name from an old Castle on an Island in the North Sea, and comprehends *Finmark* and *Lapland*; but has no Towns of Note.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, &c. of Norway?

AIR.] The Air of this Country, especially towards the North, is so extremely cold that it is but thinly inhabited, but the Southern Part is well peopled.

SOIL.]

SOIL.] The Soil in general is very barren, and produces so little Corn, that the common People eat dried Fish instead of Bread; and sometimes they are forced to feed their Horses with Stock-fish for want of Grass or Hay. In short, the Country is overspread with vast Woods, and encumber'd with Rocks and Mountains, which are almost continually cover'd with Snow.

COMMODITIES.] The chief of these are Stock-fish, Oil, Furs, Pitch, Tar, Masts, Cables, Timber, Deal-Boards, &c. for which they take little ready Money, but barter them for Corn, Wine, Brandy, Beet, and other Necessaries.

RARITIES.] On the Coast of *Norway* is a dreadful Whirlpool, commonly call'd *Maelstrom*, and by Mariners the *Navel of the Sea*, of which strange Things are related; as that the heaviest Bodies thrown into it

during the Ebb of the Tide cannot sink, but are to's'd up by the Waves with incredible Violence; and that the Fishermen, watching this Opportunity, take abundance of Fish that are forced up to the Surface of the Water. — Near *Drontheim* is a Lake which is never frozen, notwithstanding the intense Cold of that Climate.

CHARACTER.] The *Norwegians* are strong, hardy, laborious, just in their Dealings, and civil to Strangers. As for the *Laplanders*, they are an ignorant and superstitious People, but very honest and harmless, and free from most of the Vices of politer Nations. They live in Tents or Huts, and employ themselves chiefly in Fishing and Hunting. They are said to be very expert in the Use of the Bow, insomuch that they will shoot an Arrow into a Mark not bigger than a Farthing, if they are just near enough
to

to see it. Their Rain-Deer they look upon as their greatest Riches, and indeed they are very useful Creatures; for they draw the Natives in Sledges over the Snow with surprizing Swift-ness, give them Milk to drink, Flesh to eat, and Skins for Cloathing. — The Language of *Norway* is a Dialect of the *Teutonic*, differing little from that of *Denmark*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Norway* was formerly an independent Kingdom, but is now incorporated with *Denmark*, and is govern'd by a Viceroy sent from thence, who usually resides at *Bergen*.

RELIGION.] The establish'd Religion in *Norway* is the same as in *Denmark*; but the *Laplanders* are generally Pagans, or at least have very confused Notions of the *Christian* Doctrines. However, though they are deficient in this respect, they are remarkable

markable for the Innocence of their Lives.

SECT. IV.

Of MUSCOVY, or RUSSIA.

Q. WHAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Muscovy*?

A. It is bounded on the North by the *Northern Ocean*; on the South by *Little Tartary*, *Circassia*, and the *Caspian Sea*; on the East by *Tartary* in *Asia*; and on the West by *Sweden* and *Poland*. It is about 1500 Miles in Length, and about 1100 in Breadth.

Q. How is it divided?

A. It may be divided into four great Parts, viz. *West Muscovy*, *East Muscovy*, *Muscovian Tartary*, and *Muscovian Lapland*.

Q. How are these Parts subdivided, and which are the chief Cities?

A. *West*

A. *West Muscovy* contains the following Provinces, viz. 1. The Duchy of *Moscow*, wherein is *Moscow*, the Capital of the whole Empire, a large and populous City, with a fine Castle and Palace; but the Houses being mostly built of Wood, it is subject to frequent Fires. 2. The several Duchies of *Rezan*, *Worotin*, *Wolodimer*, *Susdal*, *Rostow*, *Biele-Jezora*, *Wologda*, *Tweer*, *Smolensko*, *Plescow*, *Rescow*, and *Biel'ski*; the chief Towns of which Provinces bear the same Names. 3. *Ingria*, formerly a Province of *Sweden*, the Capital of which is *Petersburg*, a new and flourishing City, having a great Trade, and being mostly the Residence of the Empress of *Russia*. 4. *Livonia*, a Province likewise taken from the *Swedes*, the Capital whereof is *Riga*, a trading City, with a good Harbour, and well fortified. Its other Towns of Note are
Revel

Revel and *Narva*, both Places of Trade and Strength; to which we may add *Derpt* and *Pernaw*. 5. The Territory of *Great Novogrod*, or *Novogrod-Weliki*. 6. The Territory of *Jero-slaw*, with a Capital of the same Name, which is a large City. 7. *Dwina*, whose Capital is *Archangel*, which stands on the River *Dwina*; near its Fall into the *White Sea*, and is still a Place of great Trade, though much of it has been remov'd to *Petersburg*. 8. *Kargapol*, with a Town of the same Name. 9. *Czernichow*, which borders on *Poland*. 10. *Severia*, its Capital *Novogrod Scwieriski*. 11. The Territory of *Mordua* near the River *Don*. 12. The *Russian Ukraine*; in which the *Russians* have *Kiow* and several other Towns, the rest belonging to *Poland*.

East Moscow is divided into nine Provinces; viz. *Obdora*, *Petwora*, *Juborski*,

borfski, Condinski or Condori, Permia or Permfski, Wiatka or Wiadfski, Oufliough, Nifi-Novogrod, and the Czeremiffi; in which there are few Cities or Towns of Note.

Muscovian Tartary contains the Kingdoms of *Astracan, Cafan, and Bulgar*, whose Capitals bear the same Names; and that of *Siberia*, a wild Country whither the *Ruffians* frequently banish their State-Criminals, the chief City whereof is *Tobolski*.—Here we may mention the Country of the *Samoiedes*, about the Mouth of the River *Oby*, with which we are very little acquainted.

Muscovian Lapland is divided into three Provinces, the chief Towns whereof are *Kola, Kandalax, and Warfiga*.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, &c, of *Moscovy*?

AIR.] As *Moscovy* is of a vast Extent, the Air of it must be very different.

ferent. Towards the North it is extremely cold, but in the Southern Provinces it is more temperate; and Travellers say, that in some Parts of *Muscovy*, though the Summer is short, the scorching Heats are then as troublesome as the severe Cold in Winter.

SOIL.] The Soil of *Muscovy*, as well as the Air, differs according to the different Situation of its Parts. In the Northern Provinces it is barren, nor is there Warmth enough to bring the Fruits of the Earth to Perfection; but in the Middle of the Country, and those Parts towards *Poland*, the Soil is fertile, and produces abundance of Corn. In general *Muscovy* is a flat Country, and full of Marshes, Forests, Lakes, and Rivers. Its chief Lakes are *Ladoga* and *Onega*; and its principal Rivers the *Oby*, *Wolga*, *Nieper*, *Don*, and *Dawina*.

COM-

COMMODITIES.] These are Furs, *Russia* Leather, Linen Cloth, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Brimstone, Pot-ash, Iron, Wax, Honey, Tallow, &c.

RARITIES.] Amongst the Curiosities of *Muscovy* we are told of a strange Sort of Melon found in some of its Southern Provinces, which resembles a Lamb in Figure, and is cover'd with a woolly Substance. The Skin of this being dress'd as Tanners do the fleshy Side of Lamb-skins, without taking off the Wool, is exactly like the Skin of a real Lamb, inso-much that the *Muscovites* sometimes line their Vests with it instead of Furs.

CHARACTER.] Till the Time of the late Czar *Peter I.* the *Muscovites* were a rude and barbarous Nation; but that great Prince (who himself, at the End of the last Century, visited *England, Holland, and Germany,* in order

order to be acquainted with their Laws and Customs, and improve himself in the most useful Arts and Sciences) encouraged his Subjects to apply themselves to all Kinds of Learning, particularly the *Mathematicks*, set up Printing-houses and Schools in his Dominions, and took such other Methods to banish the reigning Ignorance of his People, that the *Muscovites* seem already to vie with the politest Nations of *Europe*. Excessive Drinking is a prevailing Vice amongst them; and they are said to be proud, selfish, and over-reaching. They are of a good Stature, and generally bless'd with a healthful and vigorous Constitution.—The *Muscovites* speak a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, or Language of the *Sclavi*, an ancient People of *Scythia*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Muscovy* is an hereditary and absolute Monarchy, the
Lives

Lives and Fortunes of the Subjects being wholly at the Disposal of the Sovereign. An Emperor of *Muscovy* is usually call'd the *Czar*, an Empress the *Czarina*.

RELIGION.] The establish'd Religion in *Muscovy* is that of the *Greek Church*, but the present Government tolerates all Denominations of *Christians*. They use a great many Ceremonies in their Worship, and scarce undertake any thing of Moment without signing themselves with the Sign of the Cross. They give the Eucharist to Children, confess to the Priests, pray for the Dead, make Processions, Pilgrimages, &c. They have a numerous Clergy, and divers Monasteries of Friars and Nuns.

SECT. V.

OF FRANCE.

2. **H**OW is *France* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by the *British Channel* and the *Netherlands*; on the South by *Spain* and the *Mediterranean*; on the East by *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and *Italy*; and on the West by the *Atlantic Ocean*. The Length of *France* is near 600 Miles, and its Breadth about 480.

2. How is it divided?

A. *France* with its Conquests, is at present divided into more than thirty Military Governments or Intendancies; but most Geographers divide it into twelve Provinces, viz. four in the Northern Part of the Kingdom, four in the Middle, and four in the Southern Part.—The Northern Provinces

vinces are *The Isle of France, Picardy, Normandy, and Champagne.* The Middle Provinces are *Bretagne, Orleanois, Bourgogne, and Lyonnois.* The Southern, *Guienne and Gascoigne, Languedoc, Dauphiné and Provence.*—Besides these the French are now possess'd of *Roussillon* in Spain; the *Franche Comté, Lorrain,* and *Alsace* on the Side of Germany; and the whole Province of *Artois*, with great Part of *Flanders, Hainault,* and *Luxemburgh* in the *Netherlands.*

Q. Which are the chief Cities and Towns of France?

A. In the *Isle of France* is *PARIS*, a very large, beautiful, rich, and populous City, the Capital of the whole Kingdom. Its other Places of Note are *Meaux, Soissons, Noyon, Laon, Beauvais, Senlis, Pontoise, and Melun;* besides the Royal Seats of *Versailles, Marli, St. Germain, and Fontainebleau.*—The Capital of *Picardy* is *Amiens.*

Its other Towns are *Albrville*, where there is a great woollen Manufactory; *Boulogne*, a fortified Seaport; and *Calais*, a very strong Town with an excellent Harbour.—In Upper Normandy is *Rouen*, the Capital, a large trading City; and *Havre de Grace* and *Dieppe*, two noted Seaports. The chief City of Lower Normandy is *Caen*; the rest are *Alençon*, *Coutance*, *Avranches*, &c.
— In *Champagne* the two principal Cities are *Rheims* and *Troyes*.

In *Bretagne*, or *Britany*, (as we call it) is *Rennes*, the Capital of the Province; *Nantes*, from whence comes the best Brandy; *St. Malo*, a considerable Fort and Harbour; and *Brest*, a well fortified Seaport, the best that *France* has upon the Ocean; with several other Cities.—The principal Cities of the *Orleanois* are *Orleans*, *Poitiers*, *Chartres*, *Angers*, *Vendôme*, *Tours*, *Bourges*, *Nevers*, and *Angoulême*.

lesme. Blois is a pleasant Town. *Rochelle* is a noted Seaport.—*Bourgogne* (or *Burgundy*) is divided into two Parts, one call'd the *Duchy of Burgundy*, the other the *County of Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comté*. This last is also call'd the *Upper Burgundy*, and the *Duchy* the *Lower*. The chief Places in the *Duchy* are *Dijon*, *Auxerre*, *Semur*, *Autun*, *Chalons* upon the *Saone*, *Mafcon*, and *Charolles*. Those of the *Comté* are *Besançon*, *Dole*, *Grai*, *Vesoul*, and *Salins*. The Capital of the *Lyonnois* is *Lyons*, a large, rich and trading City. Its other Towns are not very considerable.

In *Guienne* (the Southern Part of which Province is call'd *Gascoigne*, or *Gascony*) is *Bordeaux*, the Capital, a City of great Trade; also *Saintes*, *Perigueux*, *Limoges*, *Rhodes*, *Cabers*, *Agen*, and several others. In *Gascony* are *Aux*, *Ayre*, *Pau*, *Dax*, and *Bay-*

one, a strong Seaport, and a Place of great Trade.—The Capital of *Languedoc* is *Toulouse*, a large and ancient City. Its other Cities of Note are *Nismes*, *Narbonne*, *Beziers*, and *Montpellier*, which last is famous for its good Air, good Physick, and skilful Physicians. To these we may add the Town of *Beaucaire*, remarkable for its annual Fairs, frequented by Merchants from all Parts of *Europe*.—The chief Cities in *Dauphiné* are *Grenoble*, *Embrun*, *Vienne*, and *Valence*. From this Province the eldest Prince of *France* takes the Title of *Dauphin*.—The principal Places of *Provence* are *Aix*, its Capital, and *Arles*, both large and ancient Cities; *Marseilles*, a great trading City, with an excellent Harbour, well fortified, and the usual Station of the *French King's Gallies*; *Toulon*, another Seaport of great Strength, where they usually fit out their
their

their largest Men of War, and keep vast Magazines of military Stores. Its other Ports are *Frejus* and *Antibes*, both well fortified. In *Provence* are included the Principality of *Orange*, with a Capital of the same Name, now subject to *France*; and the County of *Venaissin*, wherein is *Avignon*, a handsome City, which with its Territory belongs to the Pope, and is govern'd by one of his Legates.

As for *Lorrain* (including the Duchy of *Bar*) its principal Cities are *Nancy*, *Bar-le-duc*, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.—The Capital of *Alsace* is *Strasbourg*, a very strong City.—The chief Towns of the *French Netherlands* will be mention'd when we treat of *Germany*.

Q. What have you to say of the Air, Soil, &c. of *France*?

AIR.] The Air of *France* in general is temperate, pleasant, and wholesome.

H 3

SOIL.]

SOIL.] The Soil is very fruitful, producing every thing necessary for the Use of Man, especially Corn and Fruits. The Country is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Rhone*, the *Garonne*, the *Seine*, and the *Loire*.

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of *France* are Wine, Brandy, Salt, Silks of various Kinds, Linen and Woollen Goods, Hemp, Canvas, Paper, Soap, Almonds, Olives, &c.

RARITIES.] In *France* we meet with several Remains of Triumphal Arches, Amphitheatres, Heathen Temples, Aqueducts, and other *Roman* Antiquities. There are some ancient Columns and Pyramids near *Autun* in *Burgundy*; and a *Roman* Obelisk of Oriental Granate at *Arles* in *Provence*, all of one entire Stone, though it is above fifty Feet high, and seven Feet in Diameter at the Base. Among the
antique

antique Curiosities may be reckon'd:
 a large Buckler of massy Silver, weigh-
 ing about twenty Pounds, taken out of
 the *Rhone* near *Avignon* in 1665;
 which appears, by the Figures it is
 charged with, to be near two thou-
 sand Years old.—There is a Fountain
 near *Grenoble* which boils up in large
 Bubbles, and seems to be cover'd with
 Flames, and yet is never hot.—In
Guienne are several Mountains that
 burn when it rains.—In *Dauphiné*
 there is a great Cave, from whence a
 violent Wind proceeds; and another
 subterraneous Passage in *Britany*, thro'
 which flows a vast Torrent of Water.

CHARACTER.] The *French* have a
 Genius fit to undertake any thing,
 either in Learning, Commerce, or
 War. They are Lovers of the Sci-
 ences, and are generally bless'd with
 a clear Conception and ready Expres-
 sion. They are active, sprightly, talk-

ative, loyal to their King, civil to Strangers, pleasing in Discourse, and of a winning Deportment; but they are too much addicted to Flattery and Diffimulation — The *French* Tongue is a Dialect of the *Latin*, with a Mixture of some ancient *Gallic* and *German* Words. It has been much refined of late Years, and is used in most of the Courts of *Europe*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Crown of *France* is hereditary, but Females are excluded. The King is absolute, the Parliament having lost their ancient Privileges, by which the Power of their Monarchs was formerly limited.

RELIGION.] The establish'd Religion in *France* is that of the Church of *Rome*, nor are the Protestants tolerated, though the *Jews* are in some Cities.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

OF GERMANY.

2. **H**OW is *Germany* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. *Germany* (taken in the largest Sense) is bounded on the North by *Jutland* and the *Baltic Sea*; on the South by the *Alps*, which divide it from *Italy*; on the East by *Poland* and *Hungary*; and on the West by *France* and the *German Ocean*. It is about 800 Miles in Length, and near 600 in Breadth.

2. How is it divided?

A. Into ten general Parts call'd Circles, viz. those of *Belgium*, *Westphalia*, *Lower Saxony*, *Upper Saxony*, *Lower Rhine*, *Upper Rhine*, *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, and *Austria*: But (strictly speaking) *Germany* at present is divided only into nine Circles, that of *Belgium*.

Belgium being mostly independent of the Empire.

2. What Countries do these Circles comprehend, and which are their chief Cities.

A. I shall begin with

I. *The Circle of BELGIUM.*

This comprehends the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, seven whereof are united into a powerful and independent Republick, viz. those of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Guelderland*, *Over-Yffel*, *Friesland*, and *Groeningen*, which frequently go under the Name of *Holland*. The other ten Provinces are *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, the Duchy of *Luxembourg*, that of *Limburg*, the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the *Marquisate of the Empire*, and the Lordship of *Mechlin* or *Malines*. Part of these Provinces belongs to the *Dutch*, Part to the

the *French*, and Part to the House of *Austria* or the *German* Empire; and all together are sometimes improperly call'd *Flanders*.

The Capital of *Holland*, (properly so call'd) and in some Sense of all the *United Provinces*, is *AMSTERDAM*, a City of vast Trade and Riches. Its other Places of Note are *Harlem*, *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, *Delft*, *Dort*, the *Brille*, and the *Hague*.—The chief City of *Zealand* is *Middelburg*, and *Flushing* is a Place of Importance.—The Province of *Utrecht* has a Capital of the same Name, a large and handsome City.—The chief Places of *Guelderland* are *Nimeguen* and *Zutphen*.—The Capital of *Over-ysse* is *Deventer*.—That of *Friesland* is *Leeuwaerden*, a rich and well-fortified City.—And *Groeningen* has a Capital of the same Name.

In

In that Part of *Flanders* possess'd by the *Dutch* the chief Towns are *Hulst*, *Sluys*, and *Ardenburg*. The Capital of the *Imperial Flanders* is *Ghent*, a very large City; the other Places of Note are *Bruges*, *Ypres*, *Tournay*, *Mennin*, *Courtray*, *Oudenarde*, *Dendermond*, and the Ports of *Ostend* and *Nieuport*: But in the present War (1745) the *French* have made themselves Masters of all this Part of *Flanders*. The Capital of *French Flanders* is *Lisle*, a very strong and beautiful City; next to which is *Duway*; And to these must be added the important Fortrefs and Harbour of *Dunkirk*. — The Capital of *Brabant* (and of all the *Austrian Netherlands*) is *BRUSSELS*, a pleasant and populous City, the Residence of the Regent of these Provinces: *Louvain* is another famous City and University. In *Dutch Brabant* are the strong Towns of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Breda*,

da, Boisleduc, Maestricht, and several
 others.—The Capital of *Artois*, which
 belongs to the *French*, is *Arras*; and
 its other Towns of Note are *St. Omer*;
Aire, and *Bethune*.—The chief Cities
 in *French Hainault* are *Cambray*, and
Valenciennes; in that Part which be-
 longs to the House of *Austria* there
 are few noted Places besides *Mons*, a
 well-fortified City.—The Province of
Namur has a Capital of the same
 Name, one of the strongest Cities in
 the *Netherlands*.—*Luxembourg*, the
 Capital of the Duchy, is also a Place
 of great Strength. In this Province
 the *French* have *Thionville*, *Montmedy*,
 and some other Towns.—The Capital
 of the Duchy of *Limburg* bears the
 same Name, and is remarkable for
 being situated on a steep Rock. The
Dutch have some Towns in this Pro-
 vince.—The Bishoprick of *Liege*
 (which is one of the Ten Provinces of
 the

the *Netherlands* though included in the Circle of *Westphalia*) has likewise its Capital of the same Name, a large, populous, and wealthy City. In this Bishoprick is *Spa*, celebrated for its Mineral Waters.—The *Marquisate of the Empire* is in the *Austrian Brabant*, though reckon'd as a separate Province. Its Capital is *Antwerp*, a strong and beautiful City, and formerly a Place of vast Trade, till it was drawn from thence to *Amsterdam*.—The Lordship of *Mechlin* or *Malines* is also in *Brabant*, though it makes the tenth Province. Its Capital is *Mechlin*, which (as well as *Brussels*, *Lowvain*, *Mons*, *Namur*, and *Antwerp*) is now in the Hands of the *French*.

II, *The Circle of WESTPHALIA.*

We have already taken notice of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, which is usually included in this Circle. Add to this the Bishopricks of *Munster*, *Osnabrug*,

nabrug, and *Paderborn*, whose Capitals bear the same Names; the first whereof is sometimes reckon'd the chief City of the whole Circle of *Westphalia*.—This Circle also contains the Duchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*, belonging to the Elector *Palatine*, whose usual Residence is *Dusseldorp*; the Duchies of *Cleves*, *Meurs*, and *Minden*, belonging to the King of *Prussia*; and the Duchy of *East-Friesland*, which has a Prince of its own, who usually resides at *Aurich*, the chief Town *Embsen* not acknowledging his Sovereignty.—There are many Counties in this Circle, whereof those of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst* belong to the Crown of *Denmark*, and those of *Ravensberg*, *Lingen*, and *Marck* to the King of *Prussia*.—Nor ought we to forget the free Imperial City of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, formerly the Residence of *Charles the Great*, and famous on account of its Baths.

III. *The*

III. *The Circle of LOWER SAXONY.*

One of the chief Divisions of this Circle is the Duchy of *Holstein*, partly possess'd by the Duke; and partly subject to *Denmark*. Its principal Towns are *Keil*, belonging to the Duke; and *Rensburg*, belonging to his *Danish Majesty*. The other Duchies are those of *Bremen* and *Verden*, formerly belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, now to the King of *Great Britain*: The Duchy of *Mecklenbourg*, which has several good Towns in it; but *Mecklenbourg*, formerly a very large City; is now an inconsiderable Place: The Duchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, which belongs to the House of *Hanover*: That of *Magdebourg*, with a large Capital of the same Name, belonging to the King of *Prussia*: The Duchy of *Halberstadt*, which likewise belongs to his *Prussian Majesty*, its chief City bearing

ing the same Name: The Duchies of *Brunswick*, *Lunenbourg*, and *Wolfenbuttle*, so denominated from their principal Cities: And, lastly, the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*.—The Duke of *Brunswick* (his *Britannic* Majesty) is one of the Electors of the Empire; and in this Duchy is *Hanover*, his usual Residence when he visits his Electorate.—The Free Imperial Cities in this Circle are *Lubeck*, *Hamburg*, and *Bremen*, all Places of great Trade, and three of the remaining *Hanse* Towns. This Name was given to a great Number of trading Cities, formerly united in a strict League, under Laws and Regulations of their own appointing, for the better carrying on of Commerce, and their mutual Safety and Assistance. So powerful was this Confederacy of the *Hanse* at one Time, that, they kept the Northern Princes in Awe; and particularly in the Year 1428

I

they

they equipp'd a numerous Fleet, on board of which they had 12000 regular Troops besides Seamen, and made War against *Eric* King of *Denmark*: But their Power is now dwindled away, and few Towns retain any thing more than the Name of this celebrated Association.

IV. *The Circle of UPPER SAXONY.*

This Circle may be divided into six principal Parts, viz. 1. The Duchy of *Saxony*, properly so call'd, the Capital whereof is *Wittenberg*, famous for *Luther's* first preaching there against the Pope's Indulgencies. 2. *Thuringia*, the Capital of which is *Erfurt*, subject to the Elector of *Mentz*. This Division also comprehends several Principalities belonging to different Branches of the House of *Saxony*, particularly the Duchies of *Gotha*, *Weimar*, and *Eysnach*, so denominated from their

their chief Cities. To these add the Counties of *Schwartzburg*, *Mansfeld*, and some others ; with the Imperial Cities of *Mulhausen* and *Northausen*. 3. The Marquisate of *Misnia*, wherein is *DRESDEN*, a large City, the usual Residence of the Elector of *Saxony*, who is also King of *Poland*. There are several other considerable Cities in *Misnia*, particularly *Leipsick*, a Place of great Trade. 4. The Electorate of *Brandenburg*, the chief City whereof is *BERLIN*, the Residence of the Elector, who is also King of *Prussia*. Its other Places of Note are *Brandenburg*, and *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*. 5. *Pomerania*, Part of which belongs to the King of *Prussia*, and Part to the Crown of *Sweden*. The chief Places of the former are *Stetin* and *Camin* ; of the latter, *Stralsund* and *Wolgast*. 6. The Principality of *Anbalt*, the chief Towns whereof are *Dessau*,
I 2
Bern-

Bernburg, and *Zerbst*, belonging to three different Branches of the House of *Anhalt*.

V. *The Circle of the LOWER RHINE.*

This Circle comprehends four Electorates, viz. 1. The *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, the Capital whereof is *Heidelberg*, though the Elector usually resides at *Mannheim*. 2. The Electorate of *Mentz*, so denominated from its Capital, a rich and strong City, the Residence of the Elector. 3. The Electorate of *Triers* or *Treves*, whose Capital bears the same Name. 4. The Electorate of *Cologne*, its Capital the same, a large and populous City.

VI. *The Circle of the UPPER RHINE.*

This Circle (Part of which is intermingled with that of the *Lower Rhine*) contains, 1. The Landgraviate of *Hesse*, the chief Cities whereof are
Cassel,

Cassel and *Marpurg*. 2. The *Wet-
teraw*, comprehending the Land-
graviate of *Hesse-Darmstat*, the Coun-
ties of *Nassau*, *Catzenelbogen*, *Solms*,
Waldeck, *Isenburg*, *Hanau*, and sever-
al others, which take their Names
from their respective Capitals; also the
Abbacy of *Fulde*, some Territories be-
longing to the Electors of *Mentze* and
Triers, and the Imperial City of *Franc-
fort*, where the Emperors are elected,
with those of *Wetzlar*, *Frideburg*, and
Gelenbausen. 3. *Alsace*, which now
belongs to the *French*, as has been al-
ready mention'd. 4. The Duchy of
Deux-ponts, and the Bishopricks of
Worms and *Spire*, whose Capitals bear
the same Names. 5. The Duchy of
Montbelliard, so call'd from its Capi-
tal, which is well fortified; and the
Bishoprick of *Basil*, which lies near
the Canton of that Name in *Swisser-
land*.

land. Its chief Town is *Porentru*, the Residence of the Bishop.

VII. *The Circle of FRANCONIA.*

There are many Sovereignities in this Circle, the chief of which are,
 1. The Bishopricks of *Wurtzburg*, *Bamberg*, and *Aichstat*, so nam'd from their respective Capitals. 2. The States of the *Teutonic Order*, the Capital of which is *Mergentheim* or *Mariendal*. 3. The Marquisates of *Anspach* and *Cullembach*; the Duchies of *Coburg*, *Hildburghausen*, and *Schwarzzenberg*; and the Counties of *Castel*, *Erpech*, *Hennsberg*, *Wertheim*, &c. which take their Names from their several Capitals. 4. In this Circle are several Free Imperial Cities, the chief of which is *Nurimberg*, remarkable for the Toys that are made there, and sent all over *Europe*. The rest are
Roten-

Rotenburg, Weissenburg, Windsheim,
and *Schweinfurt.*

VIII. *The Circle of SUABIA.*

This Circle comprehends, 1. The Bishopricks of *Augsburg* and *Constance*. 2. The Duchies of *Wirtemberg*, *Furstenburg*, and *Hohenzollern*. 3. The Marquisate of *Baden*, divided into the Upper and Lower Marquisate. *Baden* (so call'd from its hot Baths) is the Capital of the former; and *Durlach* of the latter. 4. The Free Counties of *Oetingen*, *Konigsack*, *Walzburg*, *Montfort*, and several others. 5. The House of *Austria* has divers Territories in this Circle, the most noted Towns whereof are *Brisac* and *Friburg*, two very strong Fortifications; and *Constance*, formerly a free City. 6. The Elector of *Bavaria* has also some Territories in this Circle, particularly the Principality of *Mindelheim*, which was

given by the Emperor to the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1706, but restored to the Elector at the Peace of *Rastat*.

7. The Imperial Free Cities in the Circle of *Suabia* are *Augsburg*, (a Place of great Trade and Riches) *Ulm*, *Hailbrun*, and several others of less Note.

IX. *The Circle of BAVARIA.*

In this Circle are comprehended,
 1. The Electorate of *Bavaria*, or *Bavaria Proper*, the Capital of which is *Munich*, one of the finest Cities of the Empire, and the Residence of the Elector. Its other Towns of Note are *Ingolstadt*, *Donauwert*, *Landshut*, *Straubing*, and *Burghausen*. 2. The *Upper Palatinate*, which formerly belong'd to the Elector *Palatine*, but now to *Bavaria*. Its Capital is *Amberg*; and in this Division are the little Towns of *Hochstet* and *Blenheim*, made famous by the signal Victory obtain'd there

there by the Allied Army over the *French* and *Bavarians* in 1704. 3. The Duchy of *Neuburgb.* 4. The Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, whose Capital bears the same Name, and is a large and populous City. 5. The Bishopricks of *Passau*, *Freisingen*, and *Ratisbon*; which last is a Free Imperial City, where the Diets of the Empire are held, and the Bishop's Authority within it extends no farther than his Palace and Cathedral.—There are some other little States within this Circle not worth mentioning.

X. *The Circle of AUSTRIA.*

This contains, 1. The Archduchy of *Austria*, the chief City whereof is *VIENNA*, the usual Residence of the Emperors, and therefore look'd upon as the Capital of the whole Empire. *Lintz* is a large and pleasant City, the Capital of *Upper Austria*. 2. The
Duchy

Duchy of *Stiria*, the chief Towns whereof are *Gratz* and *Judenburg*. 3. The Duchy of *Carinthia*, whose Capital is *Clagenfurt*, remarkable for the Breadth of its Walls. 4. The Duchy of *Carniola*, whose chief Town is *Laubach*. 5. The County of *Tyrol*, comprehending *Tyrol Proper*, the Capital whereof is *Inspruck*; the Bishoprick of *Brixen*; and that of *Trent*, which City is famous for a General Council held there in the sixteenth Century.

Under the Circle of *Austria* we may likewise comprehend another considerable Part of *Germany*; viz. the Kingdom of

BOHEMIA.

This is distinguish'd into four general Parts, namely, 1. *Bobemia Proper*, which is subdivided into eighteen little Provinces call'd *Circles*, containing many

many strong Towns and Cities, the chief whereof is PRAGUE, the Capital of the Kingdom, a large, populous, and trading City; but it has suffer'd much of late Years, having been several times besieged and plunder'd since the Commencement of the present Troubles in *Europe*. 2. The Duchy of *Silesia*, which contains many lesser Duchies and Lordships, of too little Consequence to be here enumerated. The Capital of the whole Country is *Breslaw*, remarkable for a late Treaty by which great Part of *Silesia* was given up to the King of *Prussia*. 3. The Marquisate of *Moravia*, whose chief Cities are *Olmutz* and *Brin*. 4. The Marquisate of *Lusatia*, the Capital whereof is *Pautzen* or *Bautzen*. This Country had formerly its own Marquis; then it fell to the Crown of *Bohemia*, and afterwards to the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom the greatest Part of it still belongs. Here

Here it may be expected we should treat of *Hungary, Transylvania*, and other Countries which belong chiefly to the House of *Austria*; but these will more properly fall under the Head of *European Turkey*. It remains however (before we leave *Germany*) to give some Account of

SWITZERLAND.

This Country comprehends thirteen *Cantons*, that is, so many different Republicks, all united in one Confederacy for their mutual Preservation. Their Names are *Zurich, Bern, Basil*, and *Schaffhausen*, which are Protestant Cantons; *Lucern, Friburg, Solothurn, Schwitz, Uri, Unterwald*, and *Zug*, which are Catholic Cantons; and *Glaris* and *Appenzel*, which are partly one, and partly the other. Each Canton has a Capital of its own Name, except *Uri* and *Unterwald*, the chief
Town

Town of the former being *Altof*, and *Stantz* of the latter.

In treating of *Switzerland* Geographers usually include the *Swiss Subjects*, and the *Swiss Allies*.—By the former are meant several small Territories, which have been admitted by the *Cantons* into their Covenant, not as *Confederates*, but as mere *Subjects*. These are the Town of *Baden*, with its Territory; the *Turgow*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Rbintal*, &c. towards *Germany*; and the four Governments of *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendris*, and *Val Brenna*, on the Side of *Italy*.—The *Swiss Allies* are several Governments round about them, who at different Times have made *Treaties of Alliance* with the *Cantons*. The most considerable of these are, 1. The Republick of the *Grisons*, whose chief City is *Coire*; and to these belong the Territory of *Chiavenna*, the *Valtoline*, and *Bormio*.
2. The

2. The *Valais*, the Capital whereof is *Sion*, whose Bishop is a Prince of the Empire. 3. The Republick of *Geneva*, so denominated from its Capital, a rich, well built, and populous City, situated upon a Lake of the same Name, which is near sixty Miles in Length, and about twelve in Breadth, through which the River *Rhone* takes its Course. 4. The City and Abbacy of *St. Gall*, whose Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. 5. To these add the little Republick of *Bienna*, the Bishoprick of *Basil*, and the County of *Neuchastel*, which last belongs to the King of *Prussia*.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, &c. of the several Countries you have been speaking of under the general Head of *Germany*?

A. I shall first consider the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, or what we usually call *Holland* and *Flanders*;

ders; and then the rest of this vast Country under the Title of *Upper Germany*.

I. HOLLAND and FLANDERS.

AIR.] The Air of *Holland* (or the *Seven United Provinces*) is generally moist and foggy, which makes the Inhabitants subject to frequent Agues. The Air of *Flanders* (or the other Ten Provinces) is reckon'd more healthful, except in those marshy Parts that lie near the Sea. The sharp Frosts, however, which they commonly have in the Winter, are of great Service to purify the Air of these Countries.

SOIL.] As *Holland* lies very low, it is naturally wet and fenny; but it is so well drain'd by a great Number of artificial Canals, that it is fit either for Pasture or Tillage, especially the former; and therefore the *Hollanders* employ most of their Land in grazing,
and

and import abundance of Corn from other Countries. The Soil of *Flanders* in general is very fertile, producing such Plenty of Grain, Roots, and Herbage, that 'tis hardly to be equall'd by any Spot of Ground in *Europe*.

COMMODITIES.] The natural Products of *Holland* are chiefly Butter and Cheese, but the People apply themselves with such Diligence to their Manufactures of various Kinds, that they export great Quantities to foreign Markets, and generally under-sell their Neighbours. They likewise import whatever is useful or valuable from other Countries, carrying on a prodigious Trade in most Parts of the known World, insomuch that the Number of their Shipping is reckon'd nearly equal to that of *England*.—The chief Commodities of *Flanders* are fine Lace, Linen, Cambricks, Threads, Tapes,

Tapes, wrought Silks, Worsted Stuffs, Tapestry, &c.

RARITIES.] At *Haerlem* in *Holland* (which City disputes with *Mentz* and *Strasbourg* the Honour of the Invention of Printing) they shew a Copy of *Tully's Offices*, which they pretend to be the first Book that ever was printed in *Europe*. — Near *Maeſtricht* is a remarkable Stone Quarry, running under a large Hill which is supported by some thousands of square Pillars, left by the Workmen for that Purpose. — In the University at *Leyden* are to be seen several *Roman* and *Egyptian* Urns, a very ancient Image of the *Egyptian* God *Osiris*; another of *Isis* giving suck to her Son, two *Egyptian* Mummies, the Horn and Skin of a *Rhinoceros*, and many other Curiosities. — There is a Lake near *St. Omer's*, in which are several floating Islands, some of them inhabited.

CHARACTER.] The *Dutch* fall short of their Neighbours in Politeness, being so much taken up with the Thoughts of Trade, as to have little Regard to Modes and Ceremonies in their Behaviour. In general they are a plain, frugal, industrious People, honest in their Dealings, and weighing every Undertaking well before they begin it. They are particularly remarkable for Neatness in their Houses, and even in their Streets. Their Language is a Dialect of the *German*.—As to the Character of the Inhabitants of *Flanders*, being a Mixture of *Dutch*, *French*, and *Germans*, we may judge of it by considering the Manners and Tempers of those three Nations. Their vulgar Tongue (call'd the *Walloon*) is a Sort of old *French*, intermix'd with some *Dutch*, *German*, and *Spanish* Words.

GOVERN.

GOVERNMENT.] The Seven *United Provinces* make up one Commonwealth, the most considerable in the World, which is govern'd by the Assembly of the *States General*, consisting of seven Voices, each Province having one. This Assembly makes War or Peace, enters into Alliances, raises Money for the Publick Service, &c. But nothing of this Nature is determin'd without the Consent of every Province, a Plurality of Voices not being sufficient. Neither can the States of each Province conclude any thing without the Concurrence of the several Cities, of whose Deputies or Representatives the Provincial Assembly is composed. The *Hague*, a pleasant Town in *Holland*, is the Place where the *States General* usually assemble.—The Government of *Flanders* is different, as it is subject to different

ferent Masters, *viz.* the *Dutch, French,*
and *Austrians.*

RELIGION.] The Reformed Religion, according to the Doctrines of *Calvin*, is the establish'd Religion of the *United Provinces*; but all Denominations of *Christians* are tolerated. —Popery prevails throughout all *Flanders*, except in those Parts possess'd by the *Dutch.*

H. UPPER GERMANY.

AIR.] In the North of *Germany* the Air is very cold, but in the South it is temperate.

SOIL.] The Soil of so large a Country as *Germany* must be supposed to be of various Kinds. In some Parts it is over-run with Woods and Mountains, but in general it is fertile, producing Plenty of Corn, Fruit, and whatever is necessary for the Sustainance of Mankind. The Kingdom
of

of *Bohemia* has not only Corn sufficient for its Inhabitants, but supplies the Wants of its Neighbours. *Switzerland* is mountainous and barren, except in the Vales, which afford good Pasturage, but not much Corn.—The chief Rivers of *Germany* are the *Danube*, the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, and the *Oder*.

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of this Country are Linen, Linen-Yarn, Kid-skins, Alum, Salt, Quicksilver, Corn, Wine, Iron, &c. In *Bohemia* and *Silesia* there are several Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, and other Metals; but they are much neglected: In these Countries they also find Diamonds, Rubies, Hyacinths, and other precious Stones. *Switzerland* sends abroad Horses, Black Cattle, Butter and Cheese.

RARITIES.] There are many remarkable Springs in *Germany*, particularly

cularly one near *Paderborn* in *Westphalia*, which has three Streams, differing from each other in Colour, Taste, and Qualities. — In *Lower Saxony* several Stones have been dug out of the Ground, resembling Men, Fishes, and other Animals; and in the same Circle are two Rocks so form'd by Nature as to look like two Monks in their proper Habits.

CHARACTER.] The *Germans* are valorous, patient of Labour, fair in their Dealings, hospitable, and Enemies to Flattery and Diffimulation. They are good Mechanics and Chymists; and their learned Men apply themselves to their Studies with unwearied Diligence, though they are reckon'd of a dull and heavy Genius. The *Swiss* are excellent Soldiers, and generally faithful to their Engagements, either as Mercenaries or Allies. — The Language of *Germany* (com-

(commonly called *Highb-Dutch*) is a very ancient one, from whence the *Danish*, *Swedish*, and several others are derived. It is divided into a great many Dialects even in the Empire itself.

GOVERNMENT.] *Germany* comprehends above three hundred different Sovereignities, the chief of which have been mention'd in subdividing the several Circles; but all or most of these pay Homage to one supreme Head or *Emperor*, who is chosen by Nine Electors, viz. the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*, the King of *Bohemia*, (but this Vote is disputed by some of the Electors) the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Saxony* (King of *Poland*), the Marquis of *Brandenburg* (King of *Prussia*), the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Brunswick* (King of *England*). The Electors are the principal Members of

the Empire, and are absolute Sovereigns in their own Dominions. The *General Diet* or Assembly of the States of the Empire consists of the Electors and other Princes Ecclesiastical and Secular, and the Deputies of the Imperial or Free Cities. In this Assembly the Emperor presides, and has a negative Voice. Whosoever is chosen *King of the Romans* is look'd upon as presumptive Successor to the Empire. — The Government in some of the *Swiss Cantons* is Aristocratical, being in the Hands of a few; in others Democratical, or in the Hands of the People. In Cases of great Importance not only the Deputies of the Cantons but their Allies meet together in a general Diet, sometimes at *Baden*, sometimes at *Araw*. — The Republick of *Geneva* is govern'd in ordinary Matters by Magistrates call'd *Syndics*, and a Council of *Twenty-Five*; but

but the more weighty Affairs of State are consider'd and determin'd by a Council of *Two Hundred*.

RELIGION.] Popery is establish'd in the greatest Part of *Germany*; but in the Dominions of the King of *Prussia*, and in several States and Cities of the Empire, the Protestant Religion prevails, either according to the Doctrines of *Luther* or *Calvin*. — The Religion of *Switzerland* has been already taken notice of. — That of *Geneva* is *Calvinism*.

SECT. VII.

OF POLAND.

2. **H**OW is *Poland* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by Part of *Muscovy* and *Little Tartary*; on the West by *Upper Germany*; on the

the North by Part of *Muscovy*, *Livonia*, and the *Baltick Sea*; and on the South by *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, and *Moldavia*. Its Length is about 780 Miles, and its Breadth 550.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into ten general Parts, *viz.* *Poland Proper*, *Maxovia*, *Prussia*, *Courland*, *Samogitia*, *Polachia*, *Little Russia*, *Lithuania*, *Volbinia*, and *Podolia*: And these comprehend a great Number of Governments call'd *Palatinates*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns of these general Divisions?

A. 1. *Poland Proper* is distinguish'd into *Upper* or *Lesser Poland*, and *Lower* or *Greater Poland*. In the former is *CRACOW*, a large City, by some reckon'd the Capital of the whole Kingdom; also *Sendomir* and *Lublin*, well-fortified and trading Cities. In the latter are *Gnesna*, a very ancient City,

City, whose Archbishop is Primate of Poland; likewise *Posna*, *Lenciei*, *Wladislaw*, and several others. 2. In the Province of *Mazovia* is *WARSAW*, now generally esteem'd the chief City of the Kingdom, being the usual Residence of the King, and the Place where the General Diets assemble. 3. *Prussia* is divided into *Polish* or *Royal Prussia*, and *Brandenburg* or *Ducal Prussia*, the former belonging to the Crown of *Poland*, and the latter to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which in the Year 1701 was erected into a Kingdom. The Capital of *Polish Prussia* is *Dantzick*, a strong, rich, and trading City on the *Baltick*, near the Mouth of the *Vistula*: Its other Places of Note are *Marienburg*, *Elbing*, *Culm*, and *Tborn*. In the *Ducal Prussia* is *Koningzburg*, a City of great Trade; also *Memel*, *Pillaw*, and several other strong Towns. 4. The Capital

Capital of the Duchy of *Courland* is *Mittaw*, the usual Residence of the Duke; its other Towns of Note are *Bauske*, *Goldengen*, *Windaw*, and *Libaw*. 5. The chief Towns of *Sa-mogitia* are *Rosjens*, *Midnick*, and *Birza*. 6. *Polachia* has few Places worth mentioning except *Bielsk*. 7. *Little or Red Russia* has *Lemberg*, *Belz*, and *Chelm*. 8. *Lithuania* is a very large Duchy, the Capital whereof is *Wilna*; besides which there are *Troki*, *Novogrodeck*, and other Cities, the Capitals of the several Palatinates into which the Duchy is divided; to which we may add *Grudno*, where the Diets of *Lithuania* generally assemble. 9. The Capital of the *Upper Volbimia* is *Lusuc* or *Lucko*: Of the *Lower* (which is the *Polish Ukraine* or Country of the *Cossacks*) the chief City is *Kiow*, belonging to the *Muscovites*. 10. *Podolia* is also divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

Lower. Caminitock, a Place of great Strength, is the Capital of the former, and *Braclaw* of the latter.

2. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, &c. of *Poland*?

AIR.] The Air of this Country is generally pure and healthful, except in *Lithuania*; but the Cold is often very severe in Winter.

SOIL.] In general the Soil of *Poland* is exceeding fertile, affording great Plenty of Corn, especially Wheat and Rye. The Face of the Country is for the most part level, in some Places marshy and full of Lakes, in others over-run with Woods, and there are some Mountains which have Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, and Lead. Its chief Rivers are the *Vistula*, the *Nieper*, and the *Niefter*.

COMMODITIES.] These are Corn, Cattle, Hemp, Flax, Linen, Leather, Hides, Tallow, Hops, Furs, Pitch, Masts,

Masts, Planks, Pot-ashes, Salt, Soap, Honey, Wax, Amber, Wool, Iron, Lead, Copper, Glass, Nitre, and Vitriol.

RARITIES.] Among the Curiosities of *Poland* we may reckon its Salt-Mines, especially those near *Cracow*, wherein upwards of a thousand Men are constantly employ'd.—There is a Spring near *Culm*, whose Waters are never hot, though a sulphurous Steam arises from it continually.

CHARACTER.] The *Polanders* (that is, the Nobility and Gentry) are sincere, brave, hospitable, civil to Strangers, Lovers of Respect, and extremely jealous of their Honour and Liberty; but the Boors or Peasants are little better than Slaves.—Their Language is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*; but in some Cities the *German* Tongue prevails, in others the *Russian*. That
of

of the *Lithuanians* is very different from the other Provinces.

GOVERNMENT.] *Poland* is govern'd by a King, who is elected by the Clergy and Nobility; but his Power is so much limited by the Diet, that he is rather to be look'd upon as the chief Regent of a Commonwealth.

RELIGION.] Popery is the establish'd Religion in *Poland*; but *Protestants*, *Jews*, and even *Mahometans* are tolerated. In *Little Russia* and *Podolia* there are many *Armenians*, and others of the *Greek Church* on the Frontiers of *Muscovy*, who have also the free Exercise of their Religion. —In *Prussia*, and in the Duchy of *Courland*, the Majority of the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Of SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Q. HOW is Spain bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *Mediterranean*; on the West by *Portugal* and the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the North by the Bay of *Biscay* and the *Pyrenean Mountains*, which separate it from *France*; and on the South by the Ocean, the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean*. Its Length is about 640 Miles, and its Breadth about 500.

Q. How is Spain divided?

A. Into thirteen Provinces, namely, *New Castile*, *Old Castile*, *Leon*, *Aragon*, and *Navarre*, which are Inland Provinces; *Andalusia*, *Granada*, *Murcia*, *Valencia*, and *Catalonia*, which are wash'd by the Ocean and *Mediterranean*.

terranean; and *Gallicia*, *Asturia*, and *Biscay*, which lie along the Bay that takes its Name from the last-mention'd Province.

2. Which are the most remarkable Places in this Country?

A. 1. In *New Castile* is *MADRID*, the Capital of the whole Kingdom; and *Toledo*, a large City, the richest Archbishoprick in Christendom. 2. The chief Cities in *Old Castile* are *Burgos* and *Valladolid*: But here it is proper to observe, that *Estremadura*, which was reckon'd a distinct Province of *Spain*, its Capital being *Badajos*, is now taken partly into *Old* and partly into *New Castile*. 3. *Leon* (formerly a Kingdom) has a Capital of the same Name; also *Astorga*, *Salamanca*, and some other Cities. 4. The Capital of *Arragon* (once a Kingdom) is *Saragossa*. 5. That of *Navarre* (formerly a Kingdom, as were most of the

L

other

other Provinces) is *Pampelona*, a flourishing City. 6. The Capital of *Andalusia* is *Seville*, which exceeds all the Cities of *Spain* for Trade, Riches, and Beauty. The other Places of Note in this Province are *Gibraltar*, a very strong Fortress at the Mouth of the Streights to which it gives Name, now belonging to *Great-Britain*; and *Cadiz*, a famous Seaport, with an excellent Harbour, and well fortified. 7. The Capital of *Granada* bears the same Name, and is a large well-built City, but not very populous. In this Province is *Malaga*, a strong Seaport, noted for its Wines and Raisins. 8. The chief Places in *Murcia* is *Murcia* its Capital, and *Carthagera*, a good Seaport. 9. The Capital of *Valencia*, which bears the same Name, is a rich and beautiful City; and *Alicant* is a strong Seaport in this Province. 10. In *Catalonia* is *Barcelona*, its Capital, which

which has a good Harbour, is well fortified, and remarkable for the several Sieges it has sustain'd. Its other Towns of Note are *Tarragona*, *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, *Girone*, and *Roses*. 11. The Capital of *Gallicia* is *Compostella* or *St. Jago*, whither great Numbers of Pilgrims resort to pay their Devotions to *St. James* the Apostle, whose Body (they say) is there deposited. Its noted Seaports are *Vigo*, *Corunna* or the *Goyn*, and *Ferrol*. 12. In *Asturia*, or *Asturias*, the Places of most Note are *Oviedo*, *Santillana*, and *Villa Viciosa*. 13. The Capital of *Biscay* is *Bilboa*, a rich trading City, with a good Harbour. Its other considerable Towns are *Fontarabia*, *St. Sebastian's*, and *St. Andero*, all strong Seaports.

2. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of Spain?

AIR.] The Air of Spain is generally pure and dry, but extremely hot

in Summer, especially the in Southern Provinces.

SOIL.] Several Parts of *Spain* are sandy and barren, over-run with Woods, or encumber'd with rocky Mountains; but in many Places the Soil is naturally fertile, though it is not well cultivated, either through the Pride or Laziness of the Inhabitants. What they want in Corn, however, is supplied by Variety of excellent Fruits and Wines, of which they have great Plenty.—The chief Rivers of *Spain* are the *Tagus* or *Tajo*, the *Ebro*, the *Guadalquivir*, the *Guadiana*, and the *Douro*.

COMMODITIES.] The principal are Wine, Oil, Fruits of various Sorts, Wool, Lamb skins, Honey, Soap, Cork, Anchovies, &c.

RARITIES.] In the City of *Granada* is a large sumptuous Palace of the *Moorish* Kings, the Walls whereof
are

are lin'd with Jasper and Porphyry.
—In *Tarragona* are to be seen the
Ruins of an ancient *Circus*; in *Old*
Castile are the Remains of an Aque-
duct built by the Emperor *Trajan*;
and at *Toledo* some Part of a *Roman*
Theatre is yet standing.

CHARACTER.]. The *Spaniards* are
grave in Discourse, majestic in their
Deportment, patient in Adversity,
faithful to their Monarch, temperate
in Eating and Drinking, delicate in
Point of Honour, jealous, lascivious,
revengeful, and Tyrants over a van-
quish'd Enemy. They are much ad-
dicted to Laziness and Pride, and look
upon Husbandry and mechanical Arts
with the greatest Contempt. As to
their Persons, they are generally tall
and well-proportion'd, of a swarthy
Complexion, with black Hair and
sparkling Eyes.—The *Spanish* Tongue
is derived from the *Latin*, but is in-
termixed

termixed with some *Gothic* and *Moorish* Words.

GOVERNMENT.] *Spain* is govern'd by a King, who is an absolute Monarch. The Crown is hereditary, and descends to Females.

RELIGION.] The *Roman Catholic* is the establish'd Religion of *Spain*; nor is any other Denomination of *Christians* tolerated. People of a different Persuasion must behave very cautiously; and keep their Sentiments within their own Breasts, or they run a great Hazard of being deliver'd over to the *Inquisition*, a Tribunal whose severe and merciless Treatment of such as they call Heretics is well known to the World.

PORTUGAL.

Q. How is *Portugal* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It

A. It is bounded by the *Atlantic* Ocean on the South and West, by *Gallicia* on the North, and by other *Spanish* Provinces on the East. Its Length is about 300 Miles; and its Breadth about 120.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into six Provinces, *viz.* *Estremadura*, *Beira*, *Entre Minho e Douro*, *Tra los Montes*, *Alentejo*, and *Algarva*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in these Provinces?

A. 1. In *Estremadura* is *Lisbon*, the Capital of the Kingdom, a City of great Trade and Riches, with an excellent Harbour; also *St. Ubes*, or *Setuval*, a good Port, much frequented by the *Dutch* for Salt. 2. The Capital of *Beira* is *Coimbra*. 3. In the Province call'd *Entre Minho e Douro*, from its lying between those two Rivers, is *Braga*, a large and populous City;

also *Porto* (frequently call'd *Oporto*) a Place of great Trade, especially in Wines. 4. The chief City of *Tra los Montes* (i. e. beyond the Mountains) is *Braganza*, from whose Dukes the present King of *Portugal* is descended. Its other Towns of Note are *Miranda* and *Villa Real*. 5. The chief Places in *Alantjo* are *Evora*, [its Capital] *Beja*, *Portalegre*, and *Elvas*, which is well fortified. 6. In *Algarva* (which has the Title of a Kingdom) the chief Towns are *Tavira*, *Faro*, and *Lagos*.

Q. What do you say of the Air, Soil, &c. of *Portugal*?

AIR.] The Air of *Portugal* is pure and wholesome, the Heat being moderated by frequent Westerly Winds and cool Breezes from the Sea.

SOIL.] The Soil of *Portugal* neither produces much Pasturage, nor Corn sufficient for the Use of its Inhabitants,

habitants, great Part of the Country being emcumber'd with barren Mountains; but they have Plenty of excellent Wines and Fruits. — The chief Rivers of *Portugal* are the *Tagus*, the *Douro*, and the *Guadiana*.

COMMODITIES.] These are Wine, Oil, Salt, Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Almonds, and other Fruits.

RARITIES.] Pieces of Ships are often found in a Lake on the Top of a Hill call'd *Stella*, more than twelve Leagues distant from the Sea. — Another Lake is remarkable for making a rumbling Noise before a Storm, so loud as to be heard at the Distance of twelve or fifteen Miles.

CHARACTER.] The *Portuguese* were formerly a valiant People, and noted for their Skill in Navigation and their Discoveries of several unknown Parts of the World. They still apply themselves to Commerce,
and

and are said to be covetous, treacherous, and very crafty in their Dealings. The Nobility and Gentry are magnificent and hospitable, but the Rabble are much addicted to Thieving. In Pride, Cruelty, and many other Respects, they very much resemble the *Spaniards*.—Their Language is a Compound of *French* and *Spanish*, especially the latter.

GOVERNMENT.] *Portugal*, after many surprizing Turns of Fortune, was seized upon by *Philip II.* of *Spain* in the Year 1580, and continued a *Spanish* Province till 1640, at which Time it recover'd its Independency, and has ever since been govern'd by its own King, who is absolute, and his Crown hereditary.

RELIGION.] *Papery* is the establish'd Religion of *Portugal*; and though there are many *Jews* in the
King.

Kingdom, they are very reserv'd, for fear of the Inquisition.

SECT. IX.

Of ITALY.

Q. HOW is *Italy* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded Northwards by the *Alps*, which separate it from *France* and *Germany*; on the East by the *Adriatic* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*; and on the West and South by the *Mediterranean*. Its greatest Length from North-East to South-West is about 800 Miles; but its Breadth is very unequal, being above 300 Miles in the Northern Part, in other Places about 100, and in some not above 80.

Q. How is it divided, and which are its chief Cities?

A. It

A. It may be divided into three general Parts, *viz.* the *Upper, Middle,* and *Lower*; of which in Order.

I. *The UPPER PART contains*

1. The Duchy of *Savoy*, belonging to the King of *Sardinia*, the Capital whereof is *Chambery*.
2. The Principality of *Piedmont*, belonging to the same King, whose Capital is *TURIN*, his usual Residence, and one of the most beautiful Cities in *Europe*, with a strong Citadel. There are several other Places of Strength in this Principality, particularly *Coni* and *Vercel*.
3. The Duchy of *Montferrat*, belonging chiefly to his *Sardinian Majesty*, the Capital of which is *Casal*.
4. The Duchy of *Milan*, (subject to the Emperor) whose Capital of the same Name is a large, rich, and populous City. Its other Towns of Note are *Como, Cremona, Pavia, Tortona, Bobbio,*

Bobbio, &c. 5. The Duchy of *Man-*
tua (likewise under the Emperor)
 takes its Name from its Capital, which
 is strong both by Art and Nature, be-
 ing well fortified and situated in the
 Middle of a Lake or Morass. 6. The
 Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, (be-
 longing to the Emperor) so denomi-
 nated from their chief Cities. 7. The
 Duchy of *Modena*, (under its own
 Duke) so call'd from its Capital. Its
 other noted Places are *Reggio* and *Mi-*
andola. 8. The Republic of *Venice*,
 whose Capital of the same Name is
 built on 72 Islands in the *Adriatic* Sea
 or Gulph of *Venice*, four or five Miles
 from the Continent. It is a City of
 great Trade, Riches, and Magnifi-
 cence, and by its Situation is almost
 impregnable. This Republick has se-
 veral fine Cities on the *Terra Firma*,
 as *Padua*, *Verona*, *Bergamo*, *Brescia*,
Vicenza, &c. and *Cabo d'Istria*, the
 Capital

Capital of *Istria*, on the Eastern Coast of the *Adriatic*. 9. The Republick of *Genoa*, which is the Name of its Capital, a well-built, rich, trading City and Seaport. Its other Towns of Note upon the Sea-Coast are *Spezza*, *Savona*, *Final*, *Ventimiglia*, *Monaco*, &c.

II. *The MIDDLE PART* comprehends,

1. The great Duchy of *Tuscany*, (which has its own Duke, lately elected Emperor of *Germany*) the Capital whereof is *Florence*, a large, magnificent, and pleasant City. Its other Cities of Note are *Pisa*, *Sienna*, and *Leghorn*, which last is a noted Seaport of very great Trade. To these add *Piombino*, *Orbitello*, and some other Places possess'd by the *Spaniards*.
2. The *Ecclesiastical State*, or *Dominions of the Pope*, the Capital whereof (and in some Sense of all *Italy*) is
ROME,

ROME, the Pope's usual Residence, an ancient, large, and beautiful City, once Mistress of the World. The other principal Cities of the Pope's Territories are *Ferrara*, *Bologna*, *Ravenna*, *Rimini*, *Urbino*, *Ancona*, (a good Port on the Gulph of *Venice*) *Orvieto*, *Perouse* or *Perugia*, *Spoletto*, *Viterbo*, *Castro*, and *Civita Vecchia*; which last is a considerable Port on the *Mediterranean*. Nor should we omit *Loretto*, a little strong City in the District of *Ancona*, famous for the Resort of Pilgrims to pay their Devotions to the Blessed Virgin, whose House they pretend is there to be seen, having been brought thither from *Nazareth* by Angels. 3. The Republick of *Lucca*, which has no Town of Note but *Lucca* its Capital. 4. The little Republick of *San-Marino*, whose whole Territory is but one Mountain about three Miles long, on the

the Top of which stands *San-Marino* its chief Town, and ten or twelve Villages in other Parts of the Mountain.

III. *The LOWER PART contains*

The Kingdom of *Naples*, which is divided into four principal Provinces, viz. 1. *Abruzzo*, the chief Places whereof are *Aquila*, *Chieti*, and *Molisa*. 2. *Terra di Lavoro*, wherein is *NAPLES*, the Capital of the Kingdom, a beautiful, populous, and trading City, with an excellent Harbour. Its other Towns of Note are *Capua* and *Gaeta*, the latter a Seaport, and both Places of Strength; to which add *Salerno* and *Benevento*, the chief Cities of the *Principate*. 3. *Apulia*, wherein is *Manfredonia*, *Bari*, *Otranto*, *Taranto*, and *Gallipoli*, all Seaports. 4. *Calabria*, divided into the *Hither* and *Further*, whose chief Cities are *Co-*

SENZA

Nepesina and *Regio*; and *Cirenza*, the Capital of the *Basilicate*.

2. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Italy*?

AIR.] The Air of *Italy* in general is pure and healthful, except in some Parts of the Pope's Dominions, where it is very unwholesome in the Midst of Summer. The Heats are often troublesome in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and on the North Side of the *Apennine* Mountains it is sometimes exceeding cold.

SOIL.] The Soil of *Italy* is generally very fertile, producing Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and Herbage; and many Parts of the Country are so delightful, the Woods and Vallies wearing almost a perpetual Verdure, that it is frequently call'd the *Garden of Europe*. It is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Po* and the *Adige*, which flow from the

M

Alps

Alps into the Gulph of *Venice*; and the *Tyber* and the *Arno*, which have their Source in the *Apennine* Mountains, and empty themselves into the *Mediterranean*.

COMMODITIES.] The principal Commodities of *Italy* are Wine, Oil, Olives, Rice, Raw and Wrought Silks, Velvets, Soap, Glass, Paper, Marble, &c.

RARITIES.] To enumerate all the Rarities of *Italy* would be an endless Task. It abounds with curious Monuments of Antiquity, such as the Remains of Amphitheatres, Triumphal Arches, Columns, Temples, Baths, Aqueducts, Bridges, Causeways, and other surprizing Works of the ancient *Romans*. In the Neighbourhood of *Puzzuoli*, on the Coast of *Naples*, a great many *Roman* Antiquities are still to be seen, particularly the Tomb of the famous Poet *Virgil*, near the Entrance

trance of the Grotto of *Pausilips*, which is a subterraneous Road cut quite through a Mountain. As to fine Pieces of Painting, Statuary, and Architecture, they are to be met with in every Part of *Italy*. Of the Wonders of Nature we shall only mention that terrible Vulcano *Vesuvius*, a Mountain about seven Miles from *Naples*, which frequently throws out great Quantities of Flame, Smoke and sulphurous Matter.

CHARACTER.] The *Italians* have a good Genius for Arts and Sciences, are civil to Strangers, and very good Oeconomists. They are of an amorous Disposition, jealous and revengeful, and Masters of the Art of Diffimulation.—Their Language is derived from the *Latin*.

GOVERNMENT.] There are so many different Sovereignities in *Italy*, that a particular Account of them all would

exceed the Limits of our Undertaking. What Parts are subject to the King of *Sardinia*, and what to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, (now Emperor) has been already mention'd. The Pope (or Bishop of *Rome*) is Sovereign of the *Ecclesiastical State*, or *Land of the Church*. Don *Carlos*, eldest Infant of *Spain*, has been King of *Naples* and *Sicily* ever since the Year 1736. *Venice* and *Naples* are Commonwealths, govern'd by their Senates and a chief Magistrate call'd *Doge* or *Duke*. The Republicks of *Lucca* and *S. Marino* are also free States, govern'd by their own Magistrates.

RELIGION.] The *Italians* in general are *Roman-Catholics*, but the *Jews* are tolerated in the publick Exercise of their Religion at *Rome*, which is an Indulgence denied to Protestants. The *Inquisition* is also establish'd in *Italy*,
but

but seems not so rigorous as that in *Spain and Portugal*.

SECT. X.

OF TURKEY in EUROPE.

Q. HOW is *European Turkey* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded by *Poland, Germany, the Gulf of Venice, the Archipelago, and the Euxine*. Its Length (exclusive of *Hungary and Little Tartary*) is about 650 Miles, and its Breadth much the same.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into two general Parts, *viz.* *Northern and Southern*, with respect to its Situation on this or that Side of the *Danube*.

I. *The Northern Part contains,*

1. *Hungary*, (now subject to its own Queen, the Empress of Germany) the chief Cities whereof are *Presburg* and *Buda*; to which add *Temeswaer*, *Great Waradin*, *Raab*, and several other strong Fortifications. 2. *Transylvania*, (govern'd by its own Prince, but tributary to the Emperor,) the Capital of which is *Hermanstadt*, or *Zebeu*, a pretty large City, and well fortified. 3. *Walachia*, (whose Prince, or *Hospodar*, is a Vassal to the Grand Signior) the Capital whereof is *Targovisco*, though the Prince usually resides at *Bucharest*. 4. *Moldavia*, (which also has its own Prince, but tributary to the Turks) the chief Towns whereof are *Jassi* and *Soczowa*; and *Choczim*, a strong Place on the Frontiers of Poland. 5. *Bessarabia*, the chief Town whereof is *Bender*, the
Resi.

Residence of a *Turkish* *Basha*, whither *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* retir'd after the Battle of *Pultowa* in 1709, and remain'd there several Years. It has scarce any other Towns of Note, except *Bielgorod* and *Kilia Nova*, which are strong Places. Part of this Province is inhabited by the *Budziack* or *Bujak Tartars*, whose Prince resides at *Bielgorod*. 6. *Little* or *European Tartary*, which being inhabited by a roving People has few Towns of any Account except upon the Sea-coast: The principal are *Asoph* and *Oczakow*, both strong Places. But that Part of the Country call'd the *Crimea* or *Crim Tartary*, which is a Peninsula join'd to *Little Tartary* by a small Neck of Land, has many considerable Towns and Cities. *Bacciasaray* is the Capital and Residence of the *Cham* or Sovereign of the *Tartars*, who is tributary to the *Turks*: The chief of the

rest are *Precep* or *Perecep*, which stands on the *Isthmus* and, is well fortified; and *Cassa*, a Town of great Trade, with a good Harbour.

II. *The SOUTHERN Part contains,*

1. *Romania*, in which is **CONSTANTINOPLE**, a large, rich, and populous City, the usual Residence of the Grand Signior, and Capital of the whole *Turkish* Empire. It stands at the Entrance of the *Thracian Bosphorus*, and has an excellent Harbour. The other Cities of Note in this Province are *Adrianople*, *Trajanople*, and *Gallipoli*. 2. *Bulgaria*, the Capital whereof is *Sophia*. 3. *Servia*, the chief Town *Belgrade*, a very strong Fortress on the *Danube*, but now dismantled. 4. *Bosnia*, the Capital of which is *Bosny Saray*. 5. *Sclavonia*, (now subject to the Emperor) whose chief Towns are *Possaga*, *Esseck*, and
Pe-

Petrowaradin. 6. *Croatia*, (mostly under the Emperor) the chief Towns whereof are *Carlstadt*, *Wibitz*, and *Segna*. 7. *Dalmatia*, wherein is *Zara* and *Spalatro* under the *Venetians*; and *Ragusa*, the Capital of a small Republick, tributary to the *Venetians* and *Turks*. 8. *Greece*, which comprehends *Albania*, *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, *Achaia*, and the *Morea*. The chief Towns in the first of these Provinces are *Durazzo* and *Scutari*; in the second, *Larta* and *Chimera*; in the third, *Salonichi*, a large trading City and Seaport, and *Contessa*; in the fourth, *Larissa* and *Janna*; in the fifth, *Athens*, (once the Capital of a famous Republick) *Livadia*, and *Lepanto*; and in the sixth, *Mistra*, *Napoli di Romania* and *di Malvasia*, *Navarin*, *Coron*, and *Patras*.

Q What is the Air, Soil, &c. of European Turkey?

AIR.]

AIR.] The Air of *Romania* is generally wholesome, but that of *Hungary* and *Little Tartary* is reckon'd otherwise. *Greece* for the most Part enjoys a pure, temperate, and healthful Air.

SOIL.] *Romania*, *Greece*, and *Hungary* abound with good Corn, Fruits, and Pasturage. *Bulgaria*, *Bessarabia*, and *Little Tartary* are much encumber'd with barren Mountains. The *Danube* is the chief River of *European Turkey*.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Raw-Silks, Oil, Leather, Cake Soap, Honey, Wax, and various Fruits and Drugs.

RARITIES.] In most Parts of *Greece* are to be seen the Ruins of Heathen Temples, and other Monuments of Antiquity. At *Athens* especially there are many Curiosities of this Kind, one of which is the Temple of *Mi-*

Minerva, almost entire, reckon'd the most beautiful Piece of Building in the World. At *Constantinople* we also find several ancient Columns, and other Rarities of that Nature.—At *Spalatro* in *Dalmatia* is a Temple of *Jupiter* still entire, and the Ruins of *Dioclesian's* Palace.

CHARACTER.] The *Turks* are generally honest in their Dealings, but the *Greeks* are said to be otherwise. They are frugal, temperate, and very charitable. The *Hungarians*, *Croats*, *Sclavonians*, &c. are excellent Soldiers: Though many of the *Tartars* live by plundering their Neighbours, they are reputed just in their Dealings with one another.—The Language of the *Turks* is derived from the *Sclavonian*, and that of the *Greek* Christians is a Dialect of the ancient *Greek*. The *Hungarians* have a Language of their own, but mix'd with some *Sclavonic* Words.

GOVERN-

GOVERNMENT.] The *Turkish* Emperor (whom we usually call the *Grand Signior*) has a despotic Power over the Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects, but this he exercises chiefly towards his Ministers and Officers of State.

RELIGION.] The establish'd Religion of *Turky* is that of *Mabomet*, whom the *Turks* believe to be a greater Prophet than *Jesus Christ*. They believe in One God, but deny the Trinity. They use Circumcision, and set *Friday* apart for a Day of publick Worship. *Jews* and *Christians* are tolerated in the *Turkish* Dominions, on paying certain Imposts to the *Grand Signior*. The *Tartars* are some *Christians*, some *Mabometans*, and others *Pagans*.

SECT. XI.

*Of the EUROPEAN ISLANDS;
and first of GREAT-BRITAIN
and IRELAND.*

2. WHICH are the general
Parts of *Great-Britain*?

A. It is divided into *North* and
South Britain, the first containing *Scot-*
land, the latter *England* with the Prin-
cipality of *Wales*.

I. Of ENGLAND.

2. How is *England* bounded, and
what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by
Scotland, but on all other Parts by the
Sea. Its Length is about 350 Miles,
and its greatest Breadth about 250.

2. How is *England* divided, and
which are the chief Towns?

A. It

A. It is divided into forty Counties or Shires, which with their chief Towns, are as follows:

Counties.	Chief Towns.
<i>Middlesex,</i>	LONDON.
<i>Essex,</i>	Colchester.
<i>Kent,</i>	Canterbury.
<i>Surry,</i>	Kingston.
<i>Sussex,</i>	Chichester.
<i>Suffolk,</i>	Ipswich.
<i>Norfolk,</i>	Norwich.
<i>Cambridgeshire,</i>	Cambridge.
<i>Huntingtonshire,</i>	Huntington.
<i>Northamptonshire,</i>	Northampton.
<i>Leicestershire,</i>	Leicester.
<i>Rutlandshire,</i>	Okeham.
<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	Lincoln.
<i>Buckinghamshire,</i>	Buckingham.
<i>Bedfordshire,</i>	Bedford.
<i>Hertfordshire,</i>	Hertford.
<i>Nottinghamshire,</i>	Nottingham.
<i>Derbyshire.</i>	Derby.

Coun.

Counties.

Warwickshire,
 Worcestershire,
 Staffordshire,
 Shropshire,
 Cheshire,
 Herefordshire,
 Gloucestershire,
 Monmouthshire,
 Oxfordshire,
 Berkshire,
 Hampshire,
 Wiltshire,
 Somersetshire,
 Dorsetshire,
 Devonshire,
 Cornwall,
 Yorkshire,
 Durham,
 Lancaster,
 Westmoreland,
 Cumberland,
 Northumberland.

Chief Towns.

Warwick.
 Worcester.
 Stafford.
 Shrewsbury.
 Chester.
 Hereford.
 Gloucester.
 Monmouth.
 Oxford.
 Reading.
 Winchester.
 Salisbury.
 Bristol.
 Dorchester.
 Exeter.
 Launceston.
 York.
 Durham.
 Lancaster.
 Appleby.
 Carlisle.
 Newcastle.

2. Into

Q. Into what Counties is WALES divided?

A. Into twelve, namely the

Counties of	Chief Towns.
<i>Carmarthen,</i>	<i>Carmarthen.</i>
<i>Denbigh,</i>	<i>Denbigh.</i>
<i>Flint,</i>	<i>St. Asaph.</i>
<i>Montgomery,</i>	<i>Montgomery.</i>
<i>Anglesey Isle,</i>	<i>Beaumaris.</i>
<i>Carnarvan,</i>	<i>Carnarvan.</i>
<i>Pembroke,</i>	<i>Pembroke.</i>
<i>Radnor,</i>	<i>Radnor.</i>
<i>Brecknock,</i>	<i>Brecknock.</i>
<i>Cardigan,</i>	<i>Cardigan.</i>
<i>Glamorgan,</i>	<i>Cardiff.</i>
<i>Merioneth,</i>	<i>Harlech.</i>

Besides these already mention'd, there are many other flourishing Towns and Cities, but the chief of all is LONDON, the Capital of the Kingdom, one of the largest and richest Cities

Cities in the World, and of the most extensive Commerce; next to which are *York* and *Bristol*, the former remarkable for its ancient Cathedral, the latter a Place of great Trade and Riches. To these add the two famous Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

II. Of SCOTLAND.

Q. What is the Extent and Boundaries of *Scotland*?

A. It is about 280 Miles long, and 60 broad, but very narrow in some Parts. On the South it has *England*, but on every other Side is bounded by the Sea.

Q. How is it divided?

A. The Northern Part of *Scotland* call'd the *High-Lands*, and the Southern the *Low-Lands*; which are divided into the following Counties. The Southern Part contains *Tiwiot-*
N *dale*,

dale, Tweeddale, March, Lauderdale, Liddesdale, Eskdale, Annandale, Niddesdale, Galloway, Carrick, Kyle, Cunningham, Arran, Clydesdale, Lenox, Stirling, Fife, Strathern, Menteith, Argyle, Cantire, and Lorne. 2. The Northern Part contains *Lochabar, Broadalbain, Perth, Athol, Angus, Merns, Marr, Buchan, Murray, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Strathnaver.*—These Counties are again subdivided into Sheriffdoms, Stewarties, and Bailiwicks, too many to be here enumerated.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in Scotland?

A. In the Southern Part is **EDINBURGH**, the Capital of the Kingdom, which has a strong Castle at the upper End of a fine Street about a Mile in Length, the Houses whereof are built of hewn Stone, and are reckon'd the highest in Europe. For Trade and
good

good Buildings *Glasgow* comes next to *Edinburgh*, and is noted for its University and pleasant Situation. To these may be added *St. Andrew's*, (an University) and *Leith*, which is properly the Port to *Edinburgh*.—In the Northern Part the Towns of most Note are *Aberdeen*, (an University) *Montross*, *Dundee*, *Perth*, *Inverness*, &c.

III. Of IRELAND.

Q. What is the Situation and Extent of *Ireland*?

A. It lies West of *England*, from which it is separated by what is call'd the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*. Its Length is about 270 Miles, and its Breadth about 150.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into four Provinces, viz. *Leinster*, *Ulster*, *Connaught*, and *Munster*;
N 2 and

and these are subdivided into thirty-one Counties.

Q. How many Counties does each Province contain?

A. 1. *Leinster* contains the Counties of *Dublin*, *Louth*, *Wicklow*, *Wexford*, *Longford*, *Meath*, *King's County*, *Queen's County*, *Kilkenny*, *Kildare*, and *Caterlagh*. 2. In *Ulster* are those of *Londonderry*, *Down*, *Armagh*, *Monaghan*, *Cavan*, *Antrim*, *Tyrone*, *Fermanagh*, and *Dunnagal*. 3. In *Connaught* are those of *Galloway*, *Letrim*, *Roscommon*, *Mayo*, and *Slego*. 4. *Munster* contains those of *Limerick*, *Tipperary*, *Waterford*, *Clare*, *Cork*, and *Kerry*.

Q. Which are the Places of most Note in *Ireland*?

A. In *Leinster* is *DUBLIN*, the Capital of the Kingdom, a large trading City and Seaport. Its other Towns of Note are *Drogheda*, *Wexford*, *Kildare*, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlagh*, &c.—In *Ulster*

ster are *Londonderry*, *Armagh*, and several other considerable Places. — In *Connaught* are *Galloway*, *Athlone*, *Tuam*, &c. — In *Munster* are *Limerick*, a strong and trading City on the River *S Shannon*; also *Cork*, *Kinsale*, *Waterford*, and several other good Ports and Places of Trade.

IV. Of the LESSER BRITISH ISLANDS.

Q. Which are the chief Isles on the Coasts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*?

A. The chief Isles about *England* and *Wales* (besides *Anglesey* already mention'd) are, 1. *Man*, which lies in the *Irish* Sea, and has long been an hereditary Royalty or Principality, belonging to the Earls of *Derby*, now descended by Marriage to the Duke of *Athol*. 2. *Wight*, which lies off the Coast of *Hampshire*, whereof it is reckon'd a Part. 3. *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

sey, which lie off the Coast of *Nor-mandy*, but belong to the Crown of *England*.

On the North of *Scotland* are a great many Islands, some call'd the *Orkneys*, and others the Isles of *Sketland*, about 26 whereof are inhabited, the largest whereof is *Mainland*. On the Western Coast are still a greater Number, usually reckon'd about 300, call'd the *Hebrides* or *Western Islands*, the chief whereof are *Lewis*, *Wyft*, *Skie*, *Mul*, *Jura*, and *Ila*.

On the West and South-West of *Ireland* there are several small Islands, but none of them worth mentioning here.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, &c. of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*?

AIR.] The Air of *England* is generally good and temperate, neither
subject

subject to excessive Cold nor Heat; but the Weather is almost continually changing, and we seldom enjoy a bright serene Sky for Months together, as they do in several Parts of the Continent. In *Scotland* the Air is colder, but very pure and wholesome. The Air of *Ireland* is much like that of *England*, but rather grosser, on account of the Vapours arising from its Lakes and Marshes.

SOIL.] The Soil of *England* is so fertile, and produces such Plenty of Corn, that it is frequently call'd the *Granary of the Western World*. Some Parts of *England*, especially the Northern, are encumber'd with high Mountains, and so is *Wales*; but the Face of the Country in general is a beautiful Variety of gentle Hills, Vales, Woods, and Plains. It is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Thames*, the *Severn*, the *Humber*,

and the *Medway*.—The Southern Part of *Scotland* is indifferently fruitful, but the Northern is mountainous and barren. Its principal Rivers are the *Tay* and the *Spey*.—The Soil of *Ireland* is fertile, and fit either for Pasturage or Tillage, especially the former; but it is full of Lakes, Woods, and useless Bogs. The chief Rivers are the *Shannon*, the *Barrow*, the *Sure*, and the *Boyne*.

COMMODITIES.] The chief Commodities of *England* are Corn, Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, &c. —Of *Scotland*, Fish, Hemp, Flax, Linen, coarse Cloth, Timber, Coals, Tin, Lead, and other Metals. —Of *Ireland*, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Linen, Pipe-Staves, &c.

RARITIES.]

RARITIES.] In *England* are to be seen the Remains of several *Roman* Military Ways; and also of the famous Wall running through *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, built in the Time of the Emperors *Adrian* and *Severus*, to prevent the Incurfions of the *Scots* and *Picts*. Of the Wonders of Nature in this Kingdom, the vast Caves or Holes of the *Peake* in *Derbyshire* are fome of the greateft.—In *Scotland* is a Lake that never freezes, another that has Fish without Fins, and feveral other natural Rarities, beſides many curious Remains of Antiquity.—In the County of *Antrim* in *Ireland* is a wonderful Cauſeway, ſuppoſed to be the Work of Nature, which runs from the Bottom of a Hill to the Sea, but how far is not known. It ſeems to conſiſt of many thouſand Pillars of different Shapes and Sizes, Draught of which may be ſeen in
the

the *Philosophical Transactions*. No venomous Creatures (it is said) will live in *Ireland*, which may be reckon'd one of its Curiosities.

CHARACTER.] The *English* in general are brave, being both good Soldiers and Seamen. They are great Lovers of Liberty and Learning, generous, sincere, hospitable, indoltrious, of a solid Judgment, of a ready Genius for mechanical Arts, and Improvers of whatever they undertake.—The *Welch* are a hardy and valiant People, being the Remains of the ancient *Britons*, whom the *Romans* could not conquer. They value themselves extravagantly upon their Pedigree, and are universally inclined to a cholerick Temper.—The *Scots* are temperate and frugal, good Soldiers, zealous for their Religion and Liberty, and their Gentlemen as well-bred and learned as any in *Europe*.—The *Irish*

are generally well-educated, courageous, and civil to Strangers; but they are haughty, impatient of Affront, and revengeful.—The *Irish* Language is peculiar to themselves, but seems to be derived from the ancient *British*, which the *Welsh* have preserv'd pure to this Day. In the North and North-West Parts of *Scotland* they speak a Dialect of the *Irish*; in the other Parts a corrupted *English*. As to the *English* Tongue, it is a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Norman-French*, *Danish*, *German*, *Latin*, and several other Languages.

GOVERNMENT.] *England* is an hereditary Monarchy, and the King is supreme in all Causes, both Ecclesiastical and Civil; but he cannot enact Laws without the Concurrence of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament. In 1707 the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* were united into one Kingdom under the Name of *Great-*

Great-Britain; at which Union it was agreed, that sixteen Peers of *Scotland* (to be elected by the Peers of that Kingdom) should sit and vote in the *British* House of Lords, and forty-five Representatives in the House of Commons. By this Addition of 45, the whole Number of Members which now compose the House of Commons of *Great-Britain* is 558. Ever since the Time of *Henry* the Second, *Ireland* has been under the Crown of *England*, and is govern'd by a Viceroy, commonly call'd *Lord Lieutenant* or *Lord Deputy* of *Ireland*. This Country has its own Parliament, but the Laws they make must pass the Great Seal of *England*.

RELIGION.] The *English* are for the most Part *Protestants*, of several Denominations; but those of the establish'd Church are most numerous. The chief Sects of Dissenters from the

the Church of *England* are the *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Baptists*, and *Quakers*. The *Papists* are not tolerated — The *Presbyterian* is the establish'd Religion in *Scotland*, but the Toleration is the same as in *England*. — Though the Reform'd Religion, according to the Church of *England*, has been establish'd and now generally prevails in those Parts of *Ireland* where the *English* have settled, yet great Numbers of the Natives are still *Papists*.

SECT. XII.

Of the other EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

WHAT other *European* Islands are most remarkable?

A. 1. The *Scandinavian* Islands, or those belonging to *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, the chief of which have been

been already mention'd. To these add the *Ferro* Islands, (about twelve in Number) and *Iceland*, a large Island in the North Sea, subject to the Crown of *Denmark*, and govern'd by a *Danish* Viceroy. The Country is very barren and mountainous. Its chief Towns are *Skalbolt* and *Hola*.

2. The *Azores*, which lie in the *Atlantic* Ocean, between the Coast of *Spain* and *America*. They are nine in Number, namely, *Tercera*, *Gratiosa*, *Pico*, *Fayal*, *Flores*, *Corvo*, *St. George*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Mary*. They belong to the *Portuguese*.

3. The *Mediterranean* Islands, viz, *Ivica*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*, belonging to *Spain*; in the last whereof is *Port-Mabon*, a strong Town possess'd by the *English*. *Sardinia* is a large Island, subject to the Duke of *Savoy*, who is King of *Sardinia*: Its Capital is *Cagliari*. *Corfica*, whose chief Town

Town is *Bastia*, belongs to the *Genoese*. The Island of *Sicily*, subject to the King of *Naples*, is very fertile and its Air wholesome: Its chief Cities are *Palermo* and *Messina*. *Candia* is a large Island with a Capital of the same Name, belonging to the *Turks*, who are also possess'd of most of the Islands in the *Archipelago*, which are too numerous to be specified and described in this little Treatise. *Cephalonia*, *Corfu*, and *Zant*, (which last is famous for its Currants) are some of the most noted Islands belonging to the *Venetians*, the chief City of each bearing the same Name. To these we may add *Malta*, belonging to a famous Order of Knights; though some reckon this amongst the *African* Islands.

CHAP. II.

Of ASIA in general.

Q. HOW is *Asia* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by the *Frozen Ocean*; on the East by the *Eastern Ocean*; on the South by the *Indian Sea*; and on the West by *Europe*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Red Sea*, and the *Isthmus of Suez*, by which it is join'd to *Africa*. It is about 4800 Miles in Length, and 4300 in Breadth.

Q. How is *Asia* divided?

A. Into six general Parts, viz. 1. The *Turkish Dominions*. 2. The *Persian Empire*. 3. *India*. 4. *Great Tartary*. 5. *China*. 6. The *Asiatic Islands*.—Of which in Order.

SECT.

SECT. I.

OF TURKEY in ASIA:

Q. HOW are the *Turkish* Domi-
nions, in *Asia* bounded, and
how large are they?

A. They are bounded on the North
by *Tartary* and the *Black Sea*, on the
South by the *Arabian Sea*, on the East
by *Persia* and the *Persian Gulf*, and on
the West by the *Red Sea* and the *Me-
diterranean*. Their greatest Length
is about 2100 Miles, and their Breadth
700.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into six great Parts, viz. *Nato-
lia*, *Turcomania*, *Georgia*, *Syria*, *Diar-
bekr*, and *Arabia*; and these into o-
ther Sub-divisions.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in
these Countries?

A. 1. The Capital of *Natolia* (which comprehends *Amasia*, *Caramania*, and *Aladulia*) is *Kutayeb*, where the *Turkish* Governor resides. Its other chief Cities are *Bursa*, (the Seat of the *Turkish* Emperors before the taking of *Constantinople*) *Amasia*, *Cogni*, *Marasli*, and *Sirwas*. In this Country were the Seven Churches of *Asia* mentioned in Scripture, *viz.* *Pergamus*, *Laodicea*, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Smyrna*, and *Ephesus*; but these Places are now mostly in Ruins, except *Smyrna*, which is a populous flourishing City, with an excellent Harbour, and famous for the great Trade carried on there by the *Europeans*, especially the *English*. The Capital of *Turcomania* (which includes *Curdistan*) is *Erzerum*, a large trading City, being a great Thoroughfare between *Turky* and *Persia*. In this Province is Mount *Ararat*, which *Noah's Ark* rested after the

Flood

Flood. 3. *Georgia* (comprehending *Imiretti*, *Guriel*, *Mingrelia*, &c.) has few Cities of Note except *Teflis* its Capital. 4. The chief Towns of *Syria* (including *Pbaenicia* and the *Holy Land*) are *Aleppo*, a City of great Trade, whose Port is *Scanderoon* or *Alexandretta*; *Domasus*, a beautiful and populous City; and *Jerusalem*, anciently the *Jewish* Metropolis, and one of the most famous Cities in the World, but now inconsiderable, except for the Resort of Christian Pilgrims. The most noted Seaports on this Coast are *Tripoli*, *Sidon*, *Joppa*, and *Gaza*. 5. In the Province of *Diar-ekr* there is a large City of the same Name, but *Mosul* is reckon'd the Capital, near which are the Ruins of *Nineveh*. In the District of *Irak* or *Gerack Arabi* is *Bagdad*, a large, strong, and populous City on the East Side of the *Tigris*; and *Bassora* near the *Per-*

San Gulph, a Place of great Trade.
 6. *Arabia* is divided into three Parts, the *Stony*, the *Desert*, and the *Happy*. In the *Stony Arabia* is *Mosca*, famous for being the Birth-place of *Mahomet*, and for the Temple to which vast Numbers of *Mahometans* repair every Year in Pilgrimage; also *Medina*, remarkable for *Mahomet's* Tomb, on which account it is much resorted to by his Disciples. The *Desert Arabia* has few Towns of Note except *Ana* its Capital, a large City on the *Euphrates*. In the *Happy Arabia* are *Sanna*, the largest City in the Country; *Zibit*, *Moeba*, and *Aden*, all trading Seaports near the Mouth of the *Arabic Gulf*; *Muscat* on the Gulf of *Ormus*, and *Elcatif* on the *Persian Gulf*, both Cities of great Trade.

Q. What Sort of Air, Soil, &c. do these Countries enjoy?

Air

AIR and SOIL.] In general they enjoy a pure and healthful Air, and a fruitful Soil; but many Parts lie uncultivated, especially in the *Holy Land*, and others are over-run with barren Mountains, Rocks, and sandy Deserts. This is the Case of *Arabia*, except some Parts of that which we call the *Happy*; and the Air of this Country in Summer is very hot and unwholesome.—The most noted Rivers of *Asiatic Turkey* are the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*.

COMMODITIES.] The *Turkish* Commodities are Raw Silks, Goats-hair, Cottons, Wool, Cordovans of several Colours, Tapestries, Carpets, Oil, Wine, Figs, Raisins, Rhubarb, &c. *Arabia* produces abundance of Coffee; also Myrrh, Frankincense, Ganna, Gums, Cassia, and several other valuable Drugs and Spices. Add

to these the Pearl-Fishery near *Elcatif*, in the *Persian* Gulf.

RARITIES.] The Ruins of famous Cities and Buildings to be seen throughout these Countries are almost innumerable; of which those of *Palmyra* in *Syria*, and of the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* are very remarkable. At *Balbeck* in *Syria* there is an ancient Temple almost entire, a very beautiful Structure. Add to these the venerable Remains of Antiquity that are to be seen in and about *Jerusalem*, and in other Parts of the *Holy Land*, too many to be here enumerated.

CHARACTER.] We have already given the Character of the *Turks*. As to the *Arabians*, some of them rove about in Parties, and live by robbing and plundering; others are of a civil and honest Deportment. *Physic* and *Astronomy* are the favourite Studies of the better Sort. Their Language

is the *Arabesque*, or corrupt *Arabian*, which (with some Variation) is spoken over a great Part of the Eastern Countries.

GOVERNMENT] The Grand Signior is absolute Sovereign of the *Turkish* Empire, who appoints *Bashaws* or *Beglerbegs* to govern the several Provinces. In *Arabia* there are many Kings or Princes, some tributary to the *Turks*, and others independent.

RELIGION.] The Religion of *Mahomet* is establish'd throughout the *Turkish* Dominions and *Arabia*; but there are great Numbers of *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, and other Christians, (as well as *Jews*) in many Parts of the Empire.

SECT. II.

OF PERSIA.

Q. HOW is *Persia* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It has *India* on the East, *Asiatic Turkey* on the West, the *Caspian Sea* and Part of *Tartary* on the North, and the Ocean and *Persian Gulf* on the South. It is about 1300 Miles in Length, and 1000 in Breadth.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into twelve Provinces, viz. *Shirwan*, *Adirbeitzan*, *Kilan*, *Choras*, *Sablestan*, *Candabar*, *Irak*, *Agemi*, *Chusistan*, *Fars*, *Kirman*, *Makran*, and *Segestan*: But Geographers differ very much in their Division of this Empire.

Q. Which are the chief Cities of these Provinces?

A. 1.

A. 1. Those of *Sbirwan* are *Schamaki* and *Derbent*, both large Cities, and the latter especially a Place of great Strength, now in the Hands of the *Russians*. 2. In *Adirbeitzan* are *Tauris*, once the chief City of *Persia*, and still reckon'd the second; and *Eriwan*, a large, strong, and trading City. 3. *Rasht* is the Capital of *Kilan*; in which Province we include *Masanderan* or *Tabristan*, whose chief City is *Ferabat*. 4. The Capital of *Chorasman* is *Herat*; and *Asterabat* is a fine City with a good Port on the *Caspian* Sea. 5. *Sablestan* has few Cities of Note, except *Bost* its Capital. 6. The Capital of *Candabar* bears the same Name, a well fortified and trading City. 7. In *Irak Agemi* is *ISPAHAN*, a large populous City, the Capital of all *Persia*, and a Place of great Trade; also *Hamadan*, *Casbin*, and several other considerable Cities. 8. The Capital

pital of *Cbusistan* is *Sus* or *Souster*. 9. That of *Fars* or *Pars* is *Schiras*, a large City; and on the Coast there are several good Ports. 10. The Capital of *Kirman* is of the same Name, noted for fine Wool, and its Manufactory of Cloth of Gold. On the Coast is *Bender-Abassi*, or *Gombroon*, much frequented by Merchants. 11. *Makran* has few Cities of Note, except *Tix* or *Guadel* on the Coast, which has a good Harbour. 12. *Sergistan* has a Capital of the same Name, but few other considerable Cities, being full of Deserts.

2. Of what Nature is the Air, &c. of *Persia*?

AIR and SOIL.] The North and East Parts of *Persia* are mountainous and cold; the Provinces to the South-East are sandy and desert; those on the South and West are very fertile, but the Air in the South is extremely hot

hot in Summer, and very unwholsome. There is scarce any Country that has more Mountains and fewer Rivers.

COMMODITIES.] These are Raw and Wrought Silks, Carpets, Tissues, and other Manufactures of Gold and Silver, Leather, Camels-Hair, Goats-Wool, Seal-Skins, Alabaster, Metals, Precious Stones, Fruits, and various Drugs.

RARITIES.] In the Province of *Fars* are to be seen the Ruins of the once magnificent City of *Persopolis*, destroy'd by *Alexander* the Great; amongst which are several Pillars yet standing, of excellent Marble and Workmanship, supposed to have been Part of the Royal Palace.—About thirty Miles from *Gombren* is a most hideous Cave, call'd *Hell-Gate* from its frightful Appearance.

CHARACTER.] The *Persians* are a brave, polite, and ingenious People, honest

honest in their Dealings, and civil to Strangers. Their Language is much intermix'd with *Arabic*, and in its Construction is said to have a great Affinity with the *English*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Persia* is govern'd by an absolute Monarch, call'd *Shah* or King, and frequently *Sophi*. The Crown is hereditary, but Females are excluded.

RELIGION.] The *Persians* in general are *Mahometans*, but differ considerably from the *Turks*. There are many *Christians* and *Jews* in *Persia*; and a Sect who worship Fire, the Followers of *Zoroaster*.

SECT. III.

Of INDIA, or the EAST-INDIES.

2. HOW is *India* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It

A. It is bounded on the East by *China*, on the West by *Persia*, on the North by *Great Tartary*, and on the South by the *Indian Sea*. It is about 300 Miles long, and 2000 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three great Parts, *viz.* *Indostan* or the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, *India* on this Side the *Ganges*, and *India* beyond the *Ganges*.

Q. Which are the most remarkable Towns in these Countries?

A. The *Mogul's Empire* is divided into thirty-five Provinces or Kingdoms, the most noted whereof are *Delli* and *Agra* within Land, and *Guzerat* and *Bengal* on the Coast. The Cities of *DELLI* and *AGRA*, which give Name to the two first Provinces, are the chief of the whole Empire, and by Turns the Residence of the Great Mogul; though *Delli* is now generally reckon'd the Capital. They
are

are both large, rich, and populous Cities; and in each of them the Emperor has a very splendid Palace.—The Capital of *Guzurat* is *Amedabat*, a strong and trading City; and so is *Cambaia*: But the most noted City on this Coast is *Surat*, a Place of very great Trade, where the *English* have a Factory.—In *Bengal* is *Daka*, a large City, the Residence of the Viceroy; and *Chatigan* or *Bengal*, a great trading City near the Mouth of the Eastern Branch of the *Ganges*; with many other considerable Places.

India on this Side the *Ganges* comprehends abundance of petty Kingdoms, and some large ones. The chief are, 1. *Visapour*, with a Capital of the same Name. On the Coast are *Goa*, belonging to the *Portuguese*, which is their Staple for *East-India* Goods; and *Bombay*, a little Island and Town belonging to the *English*. 2. *Mela-*
bar,

bar, (the chief City *Calicut*) on which Coast the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese* have several Settlements. 3. *Madura*, with a Capital of the same Name. 4. *Bisnagar*, whose Capital of the same Name is a large and strong City. On this Coast (including *Gingi*) are *Tranquebar* belonging to the *Danes*, *Negapatan* to the *Dutch*, *Pondicheri* to the *French*, *Fort St. David's* and *Fort St. George* to the *English*, and several other *European* Settlements. 5. *Golkonda*, the Capital whereof is *Bagnagar*, a large, rich, and populous City. In this Kingdom the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch* have Factories.

India beyond the *Ganges* is also divided into various Kingdoms, the chief of which are *Azem*, *Tipra*, *Ava*, *Pegu*, *Aracan*, *Sium*, *Malacca*, *Laos*, *Camboja* or *Cambodia*, *Cbiampa*, *Cochin-China*, and *Tonquin*. In these Kingdoms

Kingdoms are a great Number of large populous Cities, of which we know little besides their Names. *Ava* and *Pegu*, and *Aracan*, are Cities of considerable Trade; and so is *Martaban*, a good Port on the Bay of *Bengal*. *Siam*, or *Odia*, is a vast City, and much frequented by Merchants: Its Port is *Bankok*. *Malacca*, on the Peninsula of that Name, is a strong Town belonging to the *Dutch*; and on the same Coast are *Pera*, *Queda*, *Ibor*, and other good Seaports. *Pattana* is a noted Mart Town on the East Side of the Peninsula. *Cambaja* is much frequented by the *Portuguese* and other Nations. *Leng* is reckon'd the Capital of *Laos*, and *Fayso* of *Cochin China*. *Tonquin* is full of Cities and good Ports, the Capital whereof is *Kecho*, on a large River about a hundred Miles from the Sea, where the *English* and *Dutch* have Factories.

2 What

2. What Sort of Air, Soil, &c. have these Countries?

AIR and SOIL.] In the Northern Parts of *India* the Air is temperate, but very hot in the Southern. The Heats, however, are moderated by refreshing Breezes from the Sea, and the Rains that fall continually from the End of *June* to the End of *October*. Some Parts of *India*, especially the Northern Provinces of the *Mogul's* Empire, are sandy, mountainous, and barren; but in general the Soil is very fertile, producing Plenty of Corn and the finest Fruits. It is well water'd with Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Ganges* and the *Indus*.

COMMODITIES.] These are Silks, Cottons, Callicoe, Mullins, Sattins, Taffaties, Carpets, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pearls, Porcelain, Rice, Ginger, Rhubarb, Aloes, Amber, Pepper,

per, Cinnamon, Cocoa, Dates, Musk, and great Variety of physical Drugs.

RARITIES.] In the Mogul's Dominions are divers Vulcanos, which frequently throw out Fire and sulphurous Matter. This Monarch's Palaces may be reckon'd among the Rarities of the Country, and particularly one of his Thrones, which is said to have cost five Millions Sterling.

CHARACTER.] In general the *Indians* are ingenious in Arts, civil to Strangers, and pretty just in their Dealings. Some are of a swarthy Complexion, and others as black as Jet. Their Languages are very numerous and different, of which we know but little. The *Arabic*, *Tartarian*, and *Persian*, (besides the *Indian*) are spoken in the Mogul's Empire; but the *Persian* is the Language of the Court. That of *Malacca*, call'd the *Malayan*, is much used all over the *Indies*.

. GOVERN.

GOVERNMENT.] The great Mogul is an absolute Monarch; but there are some Princes in his Dominions, call'd *Rajas*, who maintain their Independency. The other Kings and Princes of *India* are likewise absolute, but some of them tributary, the weaker to the more powerful.

RELIGION.] The *Moors* or *Moguls* (who are a Mixture of *Tartars*, *Persians*, *Arabs*, &c.) are *Mubometans*; but the original Natives of *India*, who are far the most numerous, are chiefly *Pagans*, worshipping Idols of various Shapes. Many Christians are settled on the Coasts.

SECT. IV.

OF GREAT TARTARY.

2. **H**OW is *Great Tartary* bounded, and what is its Extent?

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A. It

A It is bounded on the North by the *Frozen Ocean*; on the East by the *Eastern or Tartarian Sea*; on the South by *China, India, and Persia*; and on the West by *Muscovy* and the *Caspian Sea*. It is about 3600 Miles in Length, and 2000 in Breadth; but as the Limits of this vast Country are uncertain, so are its Dimensions.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Cities?

A. It may be divided into three great Parts, viz. the *Muscovite, Chinese, and Independent Tartary*.—The *Muscovite Tartary* comprehends the *Asiatic Siberia, Tungusia, and other Provinces*. Its chief Cities are *Tobolskoi, Jenizeiskoi, Narim, &c.*—The *Chinese Tartary* comprehends *Niuche, Niulba, Coria, &c.* and the Desert of *Xamo*. The Capital of the whole is *Chinyan*.—*Independent Tartary* contains the Kingdoms of *Thibet, Tangut, &c.* and

and *Mawaralnabrah*, (commonly call'd *Usbeck* or *Zagathay*) lately conquer'd by the *Persians*, the chief Cities whereof are *Samercand*, *Balk*, and *Bochara*. — We take no Notice of the various Subdivisions of *Great Tartary*, and many Cities that are mention'd by Geographers; for in truth we have but an imperfect Knowledge of this Country, especially of the Middle, the North, and the Eastern Parts.

2. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Great Tartary*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Northern Parts are excessive cold and barren, but the Southern more temperate and fertile. The Country abounds with unwholsome Lakes and Marshes, Mountains, and sandy Deserts; and has several large Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Oby*, *Jenisey*, *Lana*, and *Amur*.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Skins of Foxes, Sables, Ermin, Lynxes, and other Furs; also Flax, Musk, Rhubarb, and Cinnamon.

RARITIES.] We know of none, except some Volcanos in the North and Eastern Parts.

CHARACTER.] Some of the *Tartars* are honest and hospitable; others are barbarous, and live by plundering their Neighbours. The *Usbeck Tartars*, and those of *Tibet*, are reckon'd the best Soldiers. The Inhabitants of *Corea* are an innocent People, taking much Delight in Musick and Dancing. Most of the *Tartars* eat Horse Flesh, which they prefer to the finest Venison. The Language of the Western Part of *Tartary* has a great Affinity with the *Turkish*, but that of the Eastern Part is very different.

GOVERNMENT.] *Muscovite Tartary* is subject to the Empress of *Russia*;

the

the *Chinese Tartary* to the Emperor of *China*, to whom the King of *Corea* is tributary. Other Parts of *Tartary* have their own Chams or Princes, and some are subject to *Persia* and the *Great Mogul*.

RELIGION.] The Inhabitants of *Tartary* are chiefly *Pagans*, *Mahome-*
tans, or *Christians*; but the first are most numerous.

SECT. V.

OF CHINA.

Q. HOW is *China* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It has *Thibet* and *India* on the West, *Tartary* on the North, and the *Chinese Sea* or *Eastern Ocean* on the South and East. It is about 1400 Miles long, and 1100 broad.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Cities?

A. It is divided into fifteen Provinces, viz. 1. *Pecheli*, wherein is PEKING, the Capital of the whole Empire, and Seat of the Emperor, supposed to contain three Millions of People. 2. *Xanfi*, whose Capital is *Taywen*, a populous City. 3. *Xenfi*, the Capital whereof is *Sigan* or *Singan*. 4. *Honan*, the chief City of which is *Kayfung*. 5. *Xantong*, of which the Capital *Tfinan* is large and populous. 6. *Nanking*, or *Kiangnan*, whose chief City (bearing the same Name) was once the Capital of the Empire. 7. *Cbekiang*, the Capital whereof is *Hangcheu*, a rich and populous City. 8. *Fokien*, whereof the Capital is *Fuchew*, a Place of great Trade. 9. *Quangtong*, whose Capital *Quangcheu* (by us call'd *Canton*) is one of the largest and wealthiest Cities

ies in *China*, having a vast Trade with the neighbouring Countries and several Nations of *Europe*. 10. *Kyangsi*, the Capital whereof is *Nanchang*, a Place of great Trade for *China* Ware. 11. *Quangsi*, whose chief City is *Quey-in*. 12. *Queycheu*, whereof the Capital is *Queyang*, a City of no great Note. 13. *Huquang*, the Capital of which is *Vuchang*, very large and populous, noted for the best Tea. 14. *Huchuen*, whose Capital is *Chingtu*. 15. *Sunnan*, which has a Capital of the same Name. — To these Provinces some add *Leaotung*, or *Lyautong*, which by others is reckon'd a Part of the *Chinese Tartary*. — Besides the Capitals already mention'd, *China* is full of large and trading Cities; nor is any Country in the World more populous, the Inhabitants being usually computed about seventy Millions.

2. What

Q. What Sort of Air, Soil, &c. does *China* enjoy?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of *China* is generally temperate and good, tho' sometimes very hot in the Southern Provinces, and very cold in the Northern. As to the Soil, it is one of the most fruitful Countries in the World, the Mountains themselves being cultivated to the Top. It is full of large navigable Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Whangbo* or Yellow River, and the *Kiang*.

COMMODITIES.] The principal Commodities of this Country are Silks, Cottons, precious Stones, Porcelane or *China* Ware, Quicksilver, Tea, Rhubarb, Musk, Ginger, Camphire, Canes, japan'd or varnish'd Works, also Gold, Silver, Copper, and other Metals.

RARITIES.] One of the greatest Curiosities of *China* is that stupendous Wall,

Wall, built above 1900 Years ago to prevent the Incurfions of the *Tartars*. It is at least 1700 Miles in Length, including all its Windings; is twenty-five or thirty Feet high, and broad enough for feveral Horfemen to travel upon it a-breast.—The great Canal, extending from *Canton* to *Peking*, which is 900 Miles or upwards, is alfo a furprizing Work, and very ufeful for carrying on Trade from one Province to another, being always croud-
 ed with innumerable Barks, Boats, and other Veffels.—The remarkable Bridges, Triumphal Arches, and other public Structures in *China*, are too many to be here fpecified; and fo are its natural Curiofities.

CHARACTER.] The *Chinese* are ingenious, modeft, good-natur'd, induftrious, and generally honeft in their Dealings. They are Lovers of Arts and Sciences, but have too great an
 Opinion

Opinion of their own Wisdom, and think meanly of other Nations. They have a Language peculiar to themselves; but the *Manchew*, brought in by the *Tartars*, is also much spoken in *China*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Emperor of *China* is absolute rather in Name than in Fact, being obliged by a Maxim of State to consider his Subjects as Children, and they regard him no longer than while he behaves like a Parent. The present Emperor is descended from a *Tartarian* Family; for about a hundred Years ago, the *Tartars* over-ran and conquer'd this fine Country. However, *Tartary* may now rather be said to be subject to *China*, than *China* to *Tartary*; since all the Wealth of the united Empire centers in *China*, and *Tartary* is no small Addition to its Strength.

RELI-

RELIGION.] Natural Religion, as explain'd by their celebrated Philosopher *Confucius*, is the establish'd Religion of *China*; but the greatest Part of the People are gross Idolaters, and the most numerous Sect are those who worship the Idol *Fo*, which was brought from *Tibet* soon after the Death of our Saviour. The *Mahometans* have been tolerated in *China* for six or seven hundred Years, and the *Jews* much longer. *Christianity* had gain'd considerable Footing in this Empire by the Labours of the *Jesuits*; but in the Year 1726 those Missionaries, being suspected of Designs against the Government, and teaching Doctrines destructive of it, were quite expell'd, and the Christian Churches demolish'd.

SECRET.

SECT. VI.

Of the ASIATIC ISLANDS.

2. **W**HICH are the chief Islands of Asia?

A. The *Asiatic* Islands are so numerous, that some make them amount to 150,000. The most considerable are, 1. The Isles of *Japan* or *Japm*, which are under several petty Kings, but all together form a large Empire subject to one absolute Sovereign. The chief of them is *Nippon*, (usually call'd *Japan*) about 700 Miles in Length, wherein is *YENDO* or *YEDO*, a vast, rich, and populous City, the Capital of the Empire, as *Meaco* was formerly. The rest of the *Japan* Islands are of little Note, except *Ximo* and *Xicoco*. These Islands are much overspread with Woods and Mountains, but the Soil is good, producing

ducung Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and Pasture. The Air is somewhat cold, but very wholesome. The Inhabitants are Idolaters, and at present will permit no Christian to set foot in the Country, or trade with them, except the *Dutch*, who bring from thence Gold, Silver, Copper, fine Cabinets, and other curious *Japan* and lacquer'd Ware.

2. *Farmesa*, about 200 Miles long, subject to the *Chinese*. Its principal place is *Taywan* upon the Coast, once possess'd by the *Dutch*.

3. The *Philippine* Islands, which are said to be 1200 in Number, or, according to some, a great many more. Forty or fifty of them are pretty large; but the principal are *Luconia*, *Mindanao*, *Philippina*, and *Paragoa*. In *Luconia* is *Manilla*, a well fortified and trading City, the Residence of a *Spanish* Viceroy, to which Crown most

most of the *Philippines* are subject. In general they are bless'd with a wholesome Air, and a fruitful Soil, producing abundance of Rice, Fruits, Sugar, Cotton, Spice, &c. and several of them are rich in Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

4. The *Moluccoes* or *Molucca* Islands, the chief whereof are *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, *Ceram*, *Flores*, *Timor*, and *Amboyna*. The Air of these Islands is very hot and unwholsome, and the Soil too barren to produce much Corn or Pasture; but they abound with the best Spices and most delicious Fruits, and have also rich Mines of Gold. In the Year 1618 the *Dutch* used the *English* very barbarously at *Amboyna*, since which Time they have been sole Masters of it, and have got the Trade of most of the other Spice-Islands into their own Hands.

Amboyna

Java is famous for Cloves, and the *Sunda* Isles for Nutmegs.

5. The Isles of *Sunda*, which are very numerous; but the chief are *Bombay*, *Sumatra*, and *Java*. *Borneo* is a large Island; divided into several petty Kingdoms; the *Dutch* having only some Forts upon the Coasts to protect their Trade. The Capital of the whole is *Borneo*; a large City. The produce of this Country are Gold, Spices, Wax, Honey, Sugar, Cotton, Quicksilver, and the finest Diamonds. *Sumatra* is also divided into several Kingdoms, but *Achem* or *Achin* is reckon'd the Capital, which is a large trading City and Seaport, on the northern Coast of the Island. The *Dutch* have several Settlements on the coast; and so have the *English*; particularly at *Bencoolen*. The principal commodities of *Sumatra* are Gold: Nut and Pepper; but it also produces

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abundance of Rice, Sugar-Canes, Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, and other Fruits. *Java* is likewise under different Princes, the chief whereof is the King of *Materan*, who styles himself Emperor of *Java*; and therefore *Materan* is reckon'd the Capital of the Island. But in reality the *Dutch* are the most powerful People in this Country, where they have built *Batavia*, a well fortified City, the Center of their Trade in the East, and the Residence of a Governor, who lives with the State and Splendor of a Sovereign Prince. This Place is famous for its Arrack, a spirituous Liquor distill'd from a vegetable Juice call'd *Toddy*, which is drawn by Incision from the *Coco-Tree*. The Air of these Islands is for the most Part unwholsome, especially to *European* Constitutions.

6. The *Maldives* and *Ceylon*. The *Maldives* are a long Tract of small Islands, said to be 12,000 in Number, all under one King, who is a *Mabometan*, and resides at *Male* or *Maldivia*, which is one of the largest. They scarce produce any Corn, but abundance of Coco-Nuts and other Fruits. *Ceylon* is a very fertile and pleasant Island, in the Middle of which is *Candea*, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name; but the *Dutch* are Masters of most of the Sea-Coast, on which they have many Towns, the chief whereof is *Colombo*. Here grows Plenty of the finest *Cinnamon*, with which the *Dutch* supply all the rest of the World.

7. The *Asiatic* Islands in the *Mediterranean* are *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*, both famous in History; and several small ones in the *Archipelago*, among which is *Scio*, noted for its *Mastich*, and the

little Isle of *Patmos*, where *St. John* wrote his *Revelation*. They are all under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

CHAP. III.

Of *AFRICA* in general.

Q. *HOW* is *Africa* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *Indian Ocean*, the *Red Sea*, and the *Isthmus of Suez*, which joins it to *Asia*; on the West by the *Western Atlantic Ocean*; on the South by the *Southern Ocean*; and on the North by the *Mediterranean*. It is about 4300 Miles long, and 4150 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Geographers differ very much about this Matter; but we shall divide it into seven general Parts, *viz.* 1. *Bar-*
barj

Barbary. 2. Egypt. 3. Zaara, or the Desert. 4. Negroland. 5. Guinea. 6. Ethiopia. 7. The African Islands. —Of these in their Order.

SECT. I.

OF BARBARY.

Q. WHAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Barbary*?

A. *Barbary* (including *Bildulgerid*) is bounded on the South by *Zaara*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, on the East by *Egypt*, and on the West by the Western Ocean. It is about 2000 Miles long, and 700 broad in some Places, but much narrower in others.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into four great Countries or States, namely, those of *Morocco*, *Al-*

Q 3 - *gier*,

gier, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*; and to one or other of these Powers all the petty Kings of *Bildulgerid* are tributary.

2. Which are the principal Cities in these Countries?

A. 1. MAROCCO was formerly the Capital of the Empire of that Name, and is still a considerable City; but FEZ is now reckon'd the Metropolis, being the usual Residence of the Emperors, and the richest City in all *Barbary*; though *Mequinez* is sometimes the Royal Seat. The other Cities of Note within Land are *Taradant* and *Tafilet*; and the remarkable Towns on the Coast are *Azamor*, *Sallee*, (famous for its Rovers or Pirates) *Tangier*, *Ceuta*, and *Tetuan*. The *Englsh* were formerly Masters of *Tangier*, but demolish'd and left it in 1685; and *Ceuta* is now in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, tho' continually blockaded by the *Moors*. 2. *Algier* or *Algiers*,
(the

the Capital of a large Republic or Kingdom) is very strong, the Walls being twelve Feet thick and forty Feet high towards the Sea. It is a rich and populous City, but (like most of the Towns of *Barbary*) its Wealth is acquired chiefly by its Piracies. *Oran* is also a very strong Seaport in the Territory of *Algiers*, taken by the *Spaniards* about fifteen Years ago, and still in their Possession. Here are likewise *Constantina*, *Tremexen*, and several other considerable Cities.

3. *Tunis*, the Capital of that Kingdom, stands about Miles from the Sea, is well fortified, and has a strong Citadel. On this Coast stood the famous City of *Carthage*, which was destroy'd by the *Romans*. The Inland Towns are of no great Note at present, though *Cairoan* was formerly a splendid City. *Bildulgerid* Proper, or the Country of *Dates*, belongs to *Tunis*.

4. *Tripoli*.

the Capital of the Kingdom, is a strong City with a good Harbour; and there are several other good Ports upon the Coast. *Barca* is now reckoned as a Part of *Tripoli*.

Q. Of what Sort is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Barbary*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is pretty temperate, and generally healthful; and the Soil is rich, producing Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and Pasture; but some Parts are sandy and barren, and others over-run with Woods and Mountains.

COMMODITIES.] The chief of these are Corn, Oil, Wool, Hides, *Marocco* Leather, Honey, Wax, Soap, Flax, Hemp, Sugar, Dates, Almonds, and other Fruits.

RARITIES.] The Remains of an old *Roman* Castle, with several *Latin* Inscriptions on the Stones, are still to be seen on a Mountain near *Tunis*.—

Not

Not far from *Tangier* is a narrow Descent, which leads into subterraneous apartments, supposed to have been anciently Repositories for the Dead, there being found in them many Urns and Statues, with some Inscriptions in the *Punic* Language.—The fine Breed of Horses may be reckon'd among the Rarities of *Barbary*, as well as Lions, Leopards, and other wild beasts.

CHARACTER.] The *Moors*, who are the original Inhabitants of *Barbary*, dwell chiefly in *Marocco*, and are said to be a covetous, unhospitable, treacherous People. They are well shap'd, active, strong, and ingenious.—The *Arabs*, who are dispers'd all over this Country, follow their common Trade of robbing Travellers.—As to the *Turks*, who are settled in *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, the Character already given of that People may

may suffice.—The *Moorish* Language, which is a Dialect of the ancient *Punic*, is spoken in several Places; but a corrupt *Arabic* prevails in most Parts of *Barbary*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Emperor of *Marocco* is an arbitrary Prince. *Algiers* is govern'd by a Sovereign call'd the *Dey*, who is elected by the Army. The Sovereigns of *Tunis* and *Tripoli* are call'd *Beys*, who are not so independent as the former. These three States may be look'd upon as Republics of Soldiers, under the Protection of the *Grand Signior*.—As to the tributary Kingdoms in *Bildulgerid*, they are not worth mentioning, since we know little of them but their Names.

RELIGION.] *Mahometanism* (with some Difference) prevails all over *Barbary*.

SECT.

SECT. II.

OF EGYPT.

HOW is *Egypt* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *Red Sea* and the *Isthmus of Suez*, on the West by *Barca*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, and on the South by *Nubia* and *Abyssinia*. It is about 600 Miles long, and 350 broad, including the Deserts.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three great Parts, the *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*. The *Upper Egypt* is the Southern Part, and the *Lower* the Northern.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in Egypt?

A. 1. In *Upper Egypt* (call'd *Sayd* by the *Arabs*) is *Girge* or *Jirjeb*, a large

large City, which may be reckon'd the Capital of this Part of the Country; also *Affuan*, near the Cataracts the ancient *Syene*; *Affen*, *Dandara*, *Akmin*, *Taata*, *Kus*, *Kena*, and several others: To which add *Cossir*, a good Port on the *Red Sea*, from whence Corn is transported to *Arabia*. 2. In *Middle Egypt*, on the East Side of the *Nile*, is **CAIRO OF GRAND CAIRO**, the Capital of all *Egypt*, one of the largest and most populous Cities in the World, and a Place of great Trade and Riches. On the West Side of the River is *Giza*, near which stood the ancient *Memphis*. More to the Southward is *Fayume*, not far from the famous Lake *Marris*, also *Benisuef*, *Minia*, *Manfalut*, and some other considerable Towns. *Suez* is a small but noted Seaport at the End of the *Red Sea* or *Arabic Gulf*, which gives Name to the Isthmus, or Neck of Land, by

which

which *Asia* and *Africa* are joined together. 3. The Capital of *Lower Egypt* is *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander the Great*, once a beautiful and flourishing City, but now thinly inhabited. It has an excellent Harbour on the *Mediterranean*, and the fine ruins about it are Testimonies of its ancient Splendor. The other Places of most Note in this Part of *Egypt* are *Rosetta* or *Rasbid* on the Western Branch of the *Nile*, and *Damiata* and *Mansuta* on the Eastern, all populous and trading Cities.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Egypt*?

Air and Soil.] The Air of *Egypt* is for the most part very hot and unwholesome; but the Soil is exceeding fruitful, occasion'd by the annual Over-flowing of the *Nile*, which leaves a fattening Slime behind it. Those Parts out of the Reach of this Inundation

dation are uncultivated, sandy, and barren.

COMMODITIES.] These are Corn, Rice, Sugar, Flax, Linen, Salt, Sassafras, Ammoniac, Balsam, and various Sorts of Fruits and Drugs.

RARITIES.] *Egypt* is remarkable for its Pyramids, which are stupendous Fabrics that have stood seven thousand Years, supposed to have been design'd for sepulchral Monuments of their ancient Kings; but when they were erected is uncertain. Three of these, which stand some Miles Westward of *Gizo*, are the most famous. They have square Bases, and diminish gradually to the Top, which is square also. One Side of the Base of the largest is about 700 English Feet, and its perpendicular Height about 500; so that the whole Area of its Basis, or Ground it stands upon is upwards of eleven Acres. — Some

League

leagues from these Pyramids, are the
 catacombs or Pits, wherein are found
 those embalm'd Bodies, which we
 call *Mummies*.—In several Parts of *E-*
gypt are to be seen the Ruins of the
 most splendid Cities and Buildings in
 the World; particularly of *Thebes*, *A-*
lexandria, and the famous Labyrinth
 near the Lake of *Mæris*.—The *Nile*
 is one of the greatest Wonders of this
 Country, which every Year overflows
 and enriches the Soil. This supplies
 the Want of Rain, which seldom falls
 except in *Lower Egypt*. In this Ri-
 ver are abundance of Crocodiles, a
 terrible and voracious Animal.—The
 hatching of Chickens in Ovens is a
 remarkable but constant Practice in
Egypt.

CHARACTER.] The *Egyptians* are
 generally reckon'd cunning, treache-
 rous, cowardly, and cruel, being much
 degenerated from their Ancestors. The
 Lan-

Languages spoken in Egypt are the Arabic and Turkish, the Coptic or ancient Egyptian being almost extinct.

GOVERNMENT.] Egypt is govern'd by a Bashaw sent from Constantinople, being a Province of the Turkish Empire.

RELIGION.] The Turks and Arabs are Mahometans, which is the established Religion of Egypt; but there are many Christians, call'd Copts or Coptes, and the Jews are very numerous.

S E C T. III.

Of ZAARA, or the Desert.

HOW is Zaara bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It has *Bildulgerid* or *Barbary* on the North, *Negroland* and *Guinea*

on the South, *Egypt* and *Nubia* on the East, and on the West the *Atlantic Ocean*. It is about 2500 Miles long, and 600 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into six general Parts, which take their Names from the principal Nations or Tribes that inhabit them, viz. *Zanhaga*, *Zuenziga*, *Targa*, *Lempta*, *Berdoa*, and *Levata*; but some make the Divisions more numerous.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in *Zaara*?

A. There are scarce any Towns of Note: The chief are *Guaden*, or *W'ben*, and *Carageli*, on the River *St. Anthony*, both in *Zanhaga*; *Tagazel* in *Zuenziga*; *Affudi* in *Targa*; and *Fibadu* in *Lempta*. In *Berdoa* and *Levata* there are none worth mentioning that we know of.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, &c. of *Zaara*?

R

AIR

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is very hot, but wholesome to the Natives. The Soil is generally barren and sandy; insomuch that the Caravans crossing this Country to and from *Negroland* are often reduced to great Extremities. *Targa* is the most fruitful Part of *Zaara*, having Plenty of Springs, and some indifferent Pasture.

COMMODITIES.] These are very inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in a few Cattle and Dates.

RARITIES.] Of these I find none worth mentioning.

CHARACTER.] The Inhabitants of this Country are for the most part a wild and ignorant People, and those of *Lempta* especially are fierce and cruel, robbing all they meet. Their Languages are *Arabic*, and different Dialects of the old *African*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Princes or Chiefs of the several Nations or Tribes

Tribes are generally absolute ; but in many Places there are few Signs of any Government at all.

RELIGION.] The *Mahometan* is profess'd throughout the Country.

SECT. IV.

OF NEGROLAND, or the Country of the BLACKS.

WHAT are the Boundaries and Extent of *Negroland*?

A. It is bounded on the North by *Saara*, on the South by *Guinea*, on the East by *Nubia*, and on the West by the *Atlantic Ocean*. Its Length about 2300 Miles, and its Breadth about 700.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into a great many Kingdoms, the chief whereof are, *Genehoa*, *Tom-*
R 2 but,

but, Agades, Cano, Cassena, and Guangara, on the North Side of the River Niger; and Mundinga, Melli, Gager, Guber, Zegzeg, and Zansara, on the South Side. In Mundinga we include the several Kingdoms between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Q. Which are the principal Towns in Negroland?

A. Most of the above mentioned Kingdoms have Capitals of the same Name, but the chief is *Tombut*, which is large and populous, that Kingdom being the most powerful and civilized in all *Negroland*. *Guber* contains about six thousand Houses. *Agades, Cano, and Guangara* are wall'd Cities. There are several other large Towns but we have only an imperfect Knowledge of the inland Parts of the Country, and therefore cannot descend to Particulars. The Kingdom of *Mundinga*, and the Countries on the *Senegal*

Coast and Rivers, are full of Towns and Villages. The *English* have Settlements along the *Gambia*, defended by Fort *St. James* at the Mouth of the River; as the *French* have upon the *Senegal*, whose Entrance is secur'd by Fort *St. Louis*.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Negroland*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is very hot, but generally wholesome; and the Soil for the most Part fertile, especially near the *Niger*, which runs through the Country from East to West, and overflows at a certain Time of the Year, like the *Nile* in *Egypt*.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Gold, Slaves, Elephants Teeth, Bees-Wax, and some Drugs.

RARITIES.] There is said to be a sandy Desert in this Country, of such a Quality as to preserve human Bodies that are laid in it from corrupt-

ing.—Also a Well whose Water is as sweet as ordinary Sugar.

CHARACTER.] The Negroes are mostly an unciviliz'd and ignorant People; but are said to be very crafty in their Dealings with the *Europeans*. They are generally of a good Stature and robust Constitutions; their Complexions of the deepest black, their Hair short and curl'd like Wool, their Noses flat, their Lips thick, and their Teeth white and even. The Languages of this vast Country are various, and little known to us.

GOVERNMENT.] There are ten or twelve considerable Kings in *Negroland*, who are absolute, and to whom many petty ones are tributary. The King of *Tombut* (as before observ'd) is reckon'd the most powerful, having extended his Conquests over several little Kingdoms.

RELIGION

RELIGION] Most of the Inhabitants of this Country are either *Mahometans* or *Idolaters*, but there are some few *Christians*.

S E C T. V.

Of GUINEA.

Q. HOW is *Guinea* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North by *Negroland*, on the South and West by the Ocean, and on the East by *Ethiopia*. Its Length is about 1800 Miles, and its Breadth about 600.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into four general Parts, *viz.* the *Malaguette* or *Grain Coast*, the *Ivory Coast*, the *Gold Coast*, and the Kingdom of *Benin*, the Western Part whereof the *Europeans* call the *Slave Coast*.

R 4

Q. Which

Which are the chief Towns in
Guinea?

A. 1. In that Part call'd the *Grain Coast*, (from a Kind of Pepper which grows there in abundance) is *Burra Sanguin*, *Graat Sistra*, and some other Towns, but none very considerable.
2. On the *Ivory* or *Tooth Coast* are *Botru*, *Jaquelabieu*, *Tabo*, and *Grue*.
3. On the *Gold Coast* the *Europeans* have many Settlements, and have built Forts to secure their Trade. The best of them all is *St. George de la Mina*, belonging to the *Dutch*; next to which is *Calo Corso*, or *Cape-Castle*, belonging to the *English*; and the *Danes* have a Fort call'd *Christianburg*. Within Land are *Great Accara*, *Great Accanis*, and many other Towns, which are scarce worth mentioning.
4. *Great Benin*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Benin*, is the largest, best built, and most populous

City

ty in *Guinea*; but no Foreigners
 e permitted to reside there *Ariba*,
Arebo, which stands on the same
 iver that *Benin* does, but eighty
 Miles nearer its Mouth, is resorted to
 Europeans on account of Trade.
 n the *Slave Coast* (as the *Europeans*
 all the Western Part of this King-
 om) are *Popo*, *Jackem*, and other
 Towns, where the Slave-Trade is
 arried on. About forty Miles from
 e Sea is *Ardra*, a large open Town,
 e Capital of a Kingdom.

2. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil,
 &c. of *Guinea*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is hot
 nd unwholesome, especially to Stran-
 ers; but the Soil is generally rich,
 roducing Plenty of Corn, Rice,
 ruits, and Pasture. Many of the
 ountains are adorned with Trees of
 n extraordinary Height, and the Val-
 ys are agreeably interspersed with
 Vil-

Villages, the Country being exceeding populous.

COMMODITIES.] One of the chief Commodities of *Guinea* is Gold, which is not dug out of Mines, but wash'd down by the Torrents that fall from the Mountains, and found amongst the Sand and Mud of the Rivers. The rest are Elephants Teeth, (or Ivory) Hides, Wax, Pepper, and several Drugs. To these add the Negro Slaves, who are generally such as are taken Prisoners in War, or in the Excursions which the petty Princes of this Country, make on purpose into each other's Territories, and are brought down to the Coast to be sold to the Merchants of *Europe*. Many thousands of these unhappy Creatures are annually transported by the *Europeans* to *America*, either to work in the Plantations there, or in the Mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*: A Sort of Commerce

merce scarce to be defended either upon the Foot of Religion or Humanity!

RARITIES.] The chief Curiosities of *Guinea* are some strange Animals and other natural Productions of the Country, which it would be too tedious to describe.

CHARACTER.] The Natives of *Guinea* are generally courteous to Strangers, and do not want for good Sense; but they are said to be addicted to cheating. The Languages of this Country are so various, that no less than eight or ten are spoken in the *Gold-Coast* only.

GOVERNMENT.] *Guinea* is divided into a Multitude of Kingdoms or Sovereignties, whose Princes are generally absolute; but the lesser are for the most part dependent on the greater. The King of *Benin* is the most

most powerful, having very large Dominions.

RELIGION.] The Natives of *Gri-
nia* are generally Idolaters, though
many of them acknowledge one Su-
preme Being, the Creator of the Uni-
verse. Serpents and other Animals,
and even Vegetables, are worshipp'd
in some Parts of this Country.

SACR. VI.
OF ETHIOPIA.

WHAT are the Boundaries,
and Extent of *Ethiopia*?

A. Under the general Name of
Ethiopia I include all the remaining
Part of *Africa*. In this Sense it is
bounded on the North-East by the
Red Sea; on the North and North-
West by *Egypt*, *Zaara*, *Negroland*,
and

and Guinea; and on all other Sides, by the Ocean. Its Length from North to South is about 3600 Miles, and its Breadth above 2000 in some Places.

2. How is it divided?

A. Into two great Parts, the *Upper* and *Lower*. The *Upper Ethiopia* comprehends *Nubia*, *Abyssinia*, and the Coasts of *Aj:n* and *Zanguebar*. The *Lower* contains the Kingdoms of *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*; the Coast and Country of the *Caffres*; the Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Monoezugui*; and the Kingdoms of *Biafara*, *Mujac*, *Gingiro*, *Macoto*, and several others on each Side the Equator, of which we have very little Knowledge.

2. Which are the chief Towns in these Countries?

A. 1. In the *Upper Ethiopia*, the Capital of *Nubia* is *SENNAR*, which stands on an Eminence on the West Side of the *Nile*; though some reckon

Don-

Dongola, or *Dancala*, which is lower down on the East Side of that River, the chief City of the Country.—GONDAR or GONTAR is the Capital of *Abyssinia*, though the Emperors are still crown'd at *Axum*, which is now ruinous. This Empire is divided into many Provinces, several of which are subject to a People call'd the *Gallas*. The *Turks* are Masters of several of their Ports on the *Red Sea*, the best whereof is *Squakem*.—In the Coast of *Ajan* is *Adel* or *Auzagurele*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Adel*; and *Ziila*, a good Port near the Streights of *Babelmandel*. On the Eastern Coast are *Magadoxo*, near the Mouth of a River of the same Name, the Capital of a Kingdom; and *Brava*, a rich trading Town, and Capital of a considerable Republick.—On the Coast of *Zanguebar* (which is also divided into several Kingdoms or States) the

most noted Towns are *Melinda*, *Mombasa*, *Quiloa*, and *Mozambique*, all Ports of great Trade. The Portuguese have strong Forts at the three first mention'd Places, and *Mozambique* is entirely in their Possession, which is a well fortified, populous, and trading City.

2. As to the *Lower Ethiopia*; the Kingdoms of *Loango* and *Benguela* have Capitals of the same Name. The chief City of *Congo* is *St. Salvador*, a Name given it by the Portuguese, who have twelve or fifteen Churches there. The Capital of *Angola* is *Loando*, or *St. Paul de Loando*, a handsome City on the Coast, where the Portuguese Governor generally resides.—The Coast of the *Cafres* extends from Cape *Negro* on the West Side of *Africa*, to the Mouth of the River *Zambeze* or *Quama* on the East. It comprehends great many Nations or Tribes, governed

vern'd by their several Kings or Chiefs, but there are scarce any Towns of Note in the whole Country that we know of, except some few upon the Sea-Coast. On the Western Coast there are none worth mentioning. At the *Cape of Good Hope*, the most Southern Point of *Africa*, the *Dutch* have a good Town and Fort. *Sofala*, on the East Side, is a large City, surrounded by a Canal, and defended by a Fort, being one of the chief Settlements of the *Portuguese* on these Coasts.—*Zimbaos*, the Capital of the Empire of *Monomotapa*, is large and populous; and the Emperor's Palace, though built of Wood, is said to be all gilt or cover'd with Plates of Gold.—I forbear to mention other inland Towns, of which we know little but their Names.

2. Of what Sort is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Ethiopia*?

AIR and SOIL.] The greatest Part of this vast Country lying within the *Torrid Zone*, the Air is generally very hot, except where the Mountains and the Neighbourhood of the Sea render it temperate. In many Places the Soil is sandy and barren, but in general it is fertile enough, especially near the Rivers, producing Plenty of Grain, Fruits, and Herbage.

COMMODITIES.] The chief of these are Gold, Silver, Copper, Ivory, Ebony, Pearls, Wax, Frankincense, Ambergrease, Musk, Pepper, Sugar, Tobacco, Cattle, Rice, Millet, Lemons, Citrons, Aloes, Tamarinds, and other Fruits and Drugs. To these add Slaves, of whom vast Numbers are transported from *Angola* to *America*. As to Gold, there are such rich Mines of it in some Parts of *Ethiopia*, especially in the Empire of *Monomotapa*, that the Country about

Sofala has been judged to be the Land of *Ophir*.

RARITIES.] In *Nubia* there is a small Seed gather'd from the Top of an Herb like a Nettle, which produces such a deadly Poison, that the tenth Part of a Grain kills a Man presently.—In *Abyssinia* there is a great hollow Rock, opposite to which is another so situated, that a Word whisper'd on the Top of it is heard at a considerable Distance; and the Voices of several Persons speaking at once seem like the Shout of a numerous Army.—Lions, Leopards, Tigers, Elephants, Rhinoceros's, and other Animals, may be reckon'd among the Curiosities of *Ethiopia*.

CHARACTER] The *Abyssinians* are said to have a great deal of Wit, and to be fond of Learning. The *Hottentots* about the *Cape of Good Hope* are not such Fools as they have been

repre-

represented ; they are honest and faithful to their Engagements, and very generous and hospitable. Indeed they are lazy, and delight in Nastiness, their Ornaments consisting of the unclean'd Guts of Animals, which they wear about them till they are quite dry, and then eat them. — But I shall not attempt to give a particular Character of the various Nations of *Ethiopia*, it being sufficient to say, that in general they are ignorant, unpolish'd, and superstitious. As to their Languages, they are numerous, and little known.

GOVERNMENT.] *Nubia* is govern'd by the two Kings of *Sennar* and *Don-gola*, the latter being tributary to the former. *Abyssinia* is under an absolute Monarch call'd the *Negus*. The *Portuguese* are Masters of *Angola* and *Ben-guela* ; though they have still their Kings, as well as *Congo* and *Loango*. The Emperor of *Monomotapa* is abso-

lute, and so are most of the petty Kings and Princes in *Ethiopia*, though some of the small ones are tributary to the greater. The several Tribes or Nations of the *Hottentots* have likewise their own independent Chiefs.

RELIGION.] The *Christian* Religion once flourish'd in *Nubia*, but now the *Mahometan* prevails. Most of the *Abyssinians* are Christians, according to the Sect of the *Copti* or *Egyptians*; the rest are *Pagans*, *Jews*, or *Mahometans*. The *Romish* Religion has got great Footing in *Congo*, *Angola*, and some other Parts, by means of the *Portuguese*. The other Inhabitants of *Ethiopia* are either *Mahometans* or gross Idolaters, except in *Monomotapa*, where they believe in one God, and use no Images in their Worship. The *Hottentots* believe in a Supreme Being, whom they call the *Great Captain*.

but worship the Sun and Moon, and some say Evil Spirits.

SECT. VII.

Of the AFRICAN ISLANDS.

2. **W**HICH are the chief Islands of *Africa*?

A. 1. *Madagascar*, a large Island, about 900 Miles in Length, lying Eastward of the Coast of the *Caffres* and *Zanguebar*. It is govern'd by several petty Princes or Lords, who are frequently at War with each other. The Country in general is fruitful enough, and full of Cattle, but is not much frequented by *European* Merchants. The Natives are a wild, inhospitable, treacherous People. They are most of them *Pagans*, but some are *Mahometans*. *Fansbere*, a little

Northward of *Fort Dauphin*, is reckon'd the chief Town of the Island.

2. The Isle of *Bourbon*, or *Mascarenbas*, to the Eastward of *Madagascar*, which is possess'd by the *French*. The chief Town is *St. Paul*. It is a pleasant and fruitful Island.

3. *Mauritius*, or *Maurice Island*, lies East of the Isle of *Bourbon*. It belongs to the *Dutch*, whose Ships touch there in their Passage from the Cape to *Batavia*. It abounds with *Ebony*, and is remarkable for its large *Tortoises*.

4. The *Comorra Islands*, between *Madagascar* and the Coast of *Zanguebar*.

5. *Zocotora*, or *Socatra*, near the Mouth of the *Red Sea*, noted for its fine *Aloes*.

6. The *Madera Islands*, lying West of the Coast of *Barbary*, belong to the *Portuguese*. The two largest are *Ma-*
dera

dera and *Porto Santo*. In the former is *Funchal*, or *Fonchal*, the chief Town, and Residence of the *Portuguese* Governor. *Madera* is famous for its Wine, which is sent to *Europe* and the *West Indies*.

7. The *Canary Isles*, lying South of the *Maderas*, belong to the Crown of *Spain*. They are about fourteen in Number, the principal of which are *Canaria*, *Tenriff*, *Forteventura*, *Ferro*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, and *Lancerota*. The *Spanish* Governor resides at *Las Palmas* in *Canaria*, which has a good Port, and is well fortified. These Islands are noted for that rich Wine which we usually call *Sack*, and for their fine Singing-Birds. *Teneriff* is remarkable for its prodigious Mountain call'd the *Pike*, by some reckon'd the highest in the World, its perpendicular Height being about four *English* Miles.

8. The Isles of *Cape Verde*, lying opposite to a Cape of that Name in *Negroland*, belong to the *Portuguese*. They are ten in Number, the principal of which is *St. Jago*, with a Town of the same Name, where the *Portuguese* Governor resides; and here our Ships frequently touch for Water and fresh Provisions in their Voyage to the *East-Indies*. The other Islands are *St. Anthony*, *St. Vincent*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Nicolas*, *Sal*, *Bonavista*, *Mayo*, *Fuego*, and *Brava*. Great Quantities of Salt are exported from these Islands, especially from *Sal* and *Mayo*.

9. Several little Islands lie dispers'd in the Ocean between the Coast of *Guinea* and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, the chief whereof are *Fernando Po*, *Prince's Isle*, *St. Thomas*, *Annobon*, *St. Matthew*, *Ascension*, and *St. Helena*. The six first belong to the *Portuguese*, and *St. Helena* to the *English*. This

last

last is a plentiful little Island, well stock'd with Hogs, Goats, and Poultry, and its Air is exceeding wholesome. It is of great Use to our *East-India* Company, whose Ships generally call there for Refreshment.—The Islands on the Coast of *Africa* in the *Mediterranean* are not considerable.

CHAP. IV.

Of AMERICA in general.

QHOW is *America* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *Atlantic* Ocean, which separates it from *Europe* and *Africa*; on the West by the *South Sea*, or *Pacifick* Ocean; on the South by the Straights of *Magellan*; and on the North by the *Arctic* Lands; or (to speak more properly) its Northern Boundaries are not

not known. It is in Length (without including the unknown Countries) about 7000 Miles, and about 3700 broad; but the narrow Isthmus of *Panama* is not above 60 Miles over.

Q. How is it divided?

A. It is naturally divided, by the Isthmus just mention'd, into two great Parts, *viz. North and South America.*

Q. How is *North America* divided?

A. Into five Parts, *viz. 1. Mexico, or New Spain. 2. New Mexico, and California. 3. Florida. 4. Canada, or New France. 5. The British Dominions on the Continent.*

Q. How is *South America* divided?

A. Into seven Parts, *viz. 1. Terra Firma. 2. The Land of the Amazons. 3. Brasil. 4. Peru. 5. Chili. 6. Paraguay. 7. Terra Magellanica.—To which add the American Islands.*

SECT. I.

Of MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN.

Q. HOW is *New Spain* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by *Terra Firma*, the *North Sea*, and the Gulf of *Mexico*; on the West and South by the *South Sea*; and on the North by *New Mexico* and *Florida*. It is about 2400 Miles long, and 700 broad, but much narrower in some Places.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three Parts call'd *Audiencias*, viz *Mexico*, *Guadalajara*, and *Guatemala*; which are subdivided into various Provinces.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in this Country?

A. The City of MEXICO is the Capital,

Capital, not only of *Proper Mexico*, but of all the *Spanish Dominions* in *North America*. It stands in a Lake, having a Communication with the main Land by several Causeys. The Streets are strait, intersecting each other at Right Angles, and the Buildings in general are as beautiful and stately as any in *Europe*. *Guadalajara* and *St. Jago de Guatemala*, the Capitals of the other Audiences, are rich, populous, and well-built Cities. The most noted Parts of this Country are *Acapulco* in the *South Sea*, from whence the *Spaniards* carry on a very advantageous Commerce to *Asia*; and *La Vera Cruz* (or *St. Juan de Ulua*) in the Gulf of *Mexico*, their Staple for the Merchandises of *Europe* brought thither by the *Spanish Flota*, which returns to *Old Spain* laden with the Treasures of the *New*.

2. Of

2. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil,
 &c. of *Mexico*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is for the
 most part temperate and healthful, and
 the Soil fertile, producing good Pa-
 sture, and various Sorts of Grain and
 Fruits.

COMMODITIES.] These are
 chiefly Gold, Silver, Copper, Wool,
 Cotton, Silk, Cochineal, Feathers,
 Tallow, Hides, Cacao-Nuts, Honey,
 Wax, Ginger, Tobacco, Amber, Bal-
 sam, Salt, and Logwood.

RARITIES.] There are several re-
 markable Volcano's in *Mexico*; and
 on the Western Coast is a great hol-
 low Rock, with a large Hole at the
 Top, which makes a frightful Noise
 at every Surge of the Sea, and spouts
 up Water to a prodigious Height.

CHARACTER.] The Natives are a
 civil, docile, and faithful People. The
 Manners of the *Spaniards* are much
 the

the same with those in *Europe*; and their Language is the most prevailing in *Mexico*.

GOVERNMENT.] This Country is govern'd by a Viceroy sent from *Spain*, who resides in the City of *Mexico*.

RELIGION.] The establish'd Religion is that of the Church of *Rome*, to which some of the native *Indians* have been converted, but most of them are still Pagans.

SECT. II.

OF NEW MEXICO, and CALIFORNIA.

2. **H**OW is *New Mexico* bounded, and of what Extent?

A: *New Mexico* (or *New Granada*) is bounded on the North and East by *Florida*, on the West by the *Vermilion*

and *ion Sea* and *California*, and on the
 iling South by *New Spain*. Its Length is
 about 800 Miles, and its Breadth a-
 bout 720.

Q. What is the Extent and Boun-
 daries of *California*?

A. Its Extent is uncertain, the
 Countries on the North of it being
 unknown. On the East it has *Flo-
 rida*, *New Mexico*, and the *Vermilion
 Sea*, or *Gulf of California*; and on
 the South and West the *South Sea* or
Pacific Ocean. It is a large Peninsula,
 and till of late Years was thought to
 be an Island. Sir *Francis Drake*
 touch'd upon its North-West Coast,
 and gave it the Name of *New Albion*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns of
 these Countries?

A. The *Spanish* Towns in *New
 Mexico* are not so numerous as those
 of the *Indians*. Their chief City is
Santa Fé, some Miles to the Eastward
 of

of the River *del Norte*. As to *California*, we know nothing of the Inland Parts of it, nor are the Towns upon the Coast worth mentioning.

2. What Sort of Air, Soil, &c. do these Countries enjoy?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of *New Mexico* is temperate and wholesome, and the Soil generally fruitful, except where it is over-run with Woods and Mountains.

COMMODITIES.] These are Silver, Pearls, Precious Stones, and Cattle, in which last the chief Wealth of the Natives consists.

RARITIES.] Of these we can say nothing without a better Knowledge of the Country.

CHARACTER.] The several *Indian Nations* or Tribes inhabiting *New Mexico* are said to be the most civiliz'd in all *America*. They delight in

Hunt

Hunting, and are pretty well skill'd
in Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT.] *New Mexico*
is under a *Spanish* Governor, who re-
sides at *Santa Fé*; but the Natives
have still their own Chiefs call'd *Ca-*
piques. The *Spaniards* have not yet
conquer'd *California*, which is go-
vern'd by several petty Princes.

RELIGION.] That of the *Spaniards*,
is the same as in *Europe*; but the Na-
tives are mostly Idolaters, tho' many
of them acknowledge One Supreme
Being.

SECT. III.

Of FLORIDA.

HOW is *Florida* bounded, and
what is its Extent?

A. On the East it has the *British*
Dominions and the *North Sea*, on the

T

West

West *New Spain* and *New Mexico*, on the North *Canada* and undiscover'd Countries, and on the South the Gulf of *Mexico*. It is reckon'd about 1400 Miles long, and about 1100 broad.

Q. How is it divided?

A. *Florida*, in its largest Extent, includes *Carolina* and *Georgia*; but these we refer to the *British* Dominions, and therefore divide this Country into two general Parts, viz. *Louisiana*, or *French Florida*, and the *Spanish* or *Proper Florida*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in each?

A. *Louisiana* is full of *Indian* Towns and Villages; but the *French*, though they lay Claim to all this vast Country, have yet built but few. Their chief Settlements are *Fort Louis*, on the West Side of the Bay of *Mobile*; and *New Orleans*, about 60 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mississippi*.

or *Mississipi*. They have several others higher up this great River, which flows through *Florida* from North to South, and falls into the Gulf of *Mexico*.—The principal Town in *Proper Florida* is *St. Augustin* on the Eastern Coast, a Place of considerable Strength, well situated to secure the Navigation of the Gulf of *Florida*, and to annoy the *English* in *Georgia* and *Carolina*. The *Spaniards* have also the Town of *St. Matthew* to the North of *St. Augustin*, and a Fort call'd *St. Mark* on the Gulf of *Mexico*, with some other Settlements.

Q. What have you to say of the Air, Soil, &c. of *Florida*?

AIR and Soil.] *Florida* in general enjoys a temperate Air, and the Soil is so fertile that it yields three or four Crops of *Indian Wheat* in a Year. Being water'd by many large Rivers,

it also abounds with Pasture, and has Plenty of Cattle and Game.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Silver, Copper, Lead, Pearls, and Furs.

RARITIES.] With these we are not acquainted.

CHARACTER.] The Natives in general are affable, lively, courageous, and active. They are tall, well-shap'd, and naturally white, but by smearing themselves with Oils they become of an Olive-Colour. A Piece of Deer-Skin over their Privities is all the Covering they wear. Their Languages are numerous, and unknown to us.

GOVERNMENT] The several Nations of *Florida* have their respective *Caciques* or Princes, who are most of them absolute.

RELIGION.] The Religion of the *French* and *Spaniards* is the same as in *Europe*.

Europe. As to the Natives, the Sun seems to be the chief Object of their Worship.

SECT. IV.

OF CANADA, or NEW FRANCE.

2. WHICH are the Boundaries of *Canada*, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the *English* Dominions and the *North Sea*, on the West by Lands undiscover'd, on the North by *Hudson's Straights* and *Bay*, and on the South by *Florida*. Its Length is about 2300 Miles, and its Breadth about 1400.

2. How is it divided?

A. Taking *Canada* in its largest Extent, it may be divided into three Parts, viz. 1. *Proper Canada*; 2. *Terra de Labrador*, or *New Britain*;

T 3

3. *New*

1. *New South Wales*, wherein are the *English* Settlements about *Hudson's Bay*.

2. Which are the chief Towns in these Countries?

A. In *Proper Canada* the *French* have many Forts and Settlements, the chief whereof is *Quebeck*, a large Town on the River *St. Laurence*, with a Castle on an Eminence.—In *Terra de Labrador*, which is but little known, the *French* have the Fort of *Pontchartrain* near the Streights of *Belle-Isle*.—On the Coast of *Hudson's Bay* the *English* have the Forts of *Albany*, *New Severn*, and *Port Nelson*; and the *French* have the Forts *Lewis* and *Rupert*.—The *Indian* Towns and Villages are of no Note.

2 Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Canada*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of the Southern Parts is temperate, except
in

in Winter, and the Soil fertile enough; but *Terra de Labrador* and *New South Wales* are very cold and barren Countries.

COMMODITIES.] *Canada* has Mines of Copper, Iron, and Lead; but its chief Commodities are Salt-Fish, and several Sorts of Skins and Furs, particularly that of the Castor or Beaver, an amphibious Animal, with which this Country abounds. In these Furs consists the Trade of our *Hudson's Bay Company*.

RARITIES.] There are several uncommon Animals, Plants, &c. in *Canada*, which it would be too tedious to describe.

CHARACTER.] The Natives in general are strong and active, employing themselves chiefly in Hunting. The Northern Nations are more savage and brutal than the Southern.

GOVERNMENT.] Each *Indian* Tribe or Nation has its respective Chief. The *French* have a Governor, who resides in the Citadel of *Quebeck*; and the *Hudson's-Bay* Company send one to their Settlements, who resides at Fort *Albany*.

RELIGION.] The native *Canadians* are Idolaters, though most of them believe in a Supreme Being, the Author of all Things. Of the *French* and *English* it is needless to say any thing.

S E C T. V.

Of the *BRITISH* Dominions on the Continent.

Q. HOW are the *British* Dominions bounded, and what is their Extent?

A. They

A. They are bounded on the East by the *Atlantic Ocean* and the Gulf of *St. Laurence*, and on every other Side by *Florida* and *Canada*. They are a large Tract of Sea-Coast, being about 1260 Miles long, and 360 broad, but considerably narrower in some Parts.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into nine Provinces, lying from North-East to South West in the following Order, viz. 1. *New Scotland*, or *Accadia*. 2. *New England*. 3. *New York*. 4. *New Jersey*. 5. *Pensylvania*. 6. *Maryland*. 7. *Virginia*. 8. *Carolina*. 9. *Georgia*.

Q. Which are the chief Towns in these Provinces?

A. 1. There are none of Note in *New Scotland* except *Annapolis Royal*, its Capital, formerly call'd *Port Royal*. It stands at the East End of a fine Bay or Harbour, large enough for a thou-

thousand Sail of Ships. 2. *Boston* is the Capital of *New England*, and of all the *British Dominions* in *America*; it is a large, well-built, trading Town, with a good Harbour. 3. *New York* is the Capital of the Province of that Name, at the Mouth of *Hudson's River*, is a handsome Town, defended by a Fort and two Batteries. 4. *Elizabeth Town* is the Capital of *East Jersey*, and *Burlington* of the *West*. 5. *Philadelphia*, the Capital of *Pennsylvania*, is situate on a Neck of Land between two navigable Rivers. It is about two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth; the Houses built of Brick, the Streets strait, and intersecting at Right Angles. 6. *St. Mary's* is the chief Town of *Maryland*, though the Seat of Justice is removed thence to *Annapolis*. 7. *James Town*, on *Jamestown River*, is the Capital of *Virginia*. 8. *Charles Town*, between *Ashley* and *Cooper*

Cooper Rivers, about six Miles from the Sea, is the Capital of *Carolina*. It is a free Port, well-built and fortified, and contains about 3000 Inhabitants. *Georgia*, being a new Colony, has yet but few Towns, the chief of which is *Savannah*, on a River of the same Name.

Q. What Kind of Air, Soil, &c. do these Countries enjoy?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air of most of the Provinces agrees pretty well with *English* Constitutions. That of *Virginia* and *Maryland* is the worst, and that of *Carolina* the most pure and wholesome. In general the Winters are colder, and the Summers hotter, than in those Parts of *Europe* which lie in the same Latitudes. The Soil is for the most part very fruitful, except in *New Scotland*, where it is quite the reverse.

COM-

COMMODITIES.] *Virginia* and *Maryland* export vast Quantities of Tobacco. The other Provinces furnish Fish, Oil, various Sorts of Skins and Furs, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rice and other Provisions; also Hoopes, Pipe-staves, Planks, Masts, Pitch, Tar, and other Naval Stores, with which *New England* in particular abounds.

RARITIES.] These are chiefly some Animals not known in *Europe*, as the Moose, the Humming-Bird, the Rattle-Snake, and several others. *Virginia* is remarkable for the vast Number of Oyster-Shells found intermix'd with the Earth, at the Depth of three or four Yards in many Places.

CHARACTER.] The Manners of the *English* are much the same as in *Europe*. As to the *Indians*, they are in general a civil harmless People, very faith-

faithful to their Engagements with
their Neighbours.

GOVERNMENT.] The *Indians* have
their own Chiefs. Some of the *Eng-*
*l*ish Provinces chuse their own Go-
vernors, others are sent immediately
from the King, and others are Pro-
prietary Governments; as that of
Maryland, which belongs to the De-
scendants of *Cecilius Calvert*, Lord
Baltimore, to whom it was granted by
Letters Patent in 1632; and that of
Pennsylvania, which was granted to
William Penn, Esq; in 1680.

RELIGION.] The native *Indians*
in general are Pagans. The *English*
are Protestants, chiefly *Presbyterians* or
Independent, especially in *New Eng-*
land. In *Pennsylvania* they are mostly
Quakers.

S E C T. VI.

Of TERRA FIRMA.

Q. **H**OW is *Terra Firma* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the North and East by the *North Sea*, on the South by *Peru* and the Land of the *Amazon*, and on the West by the *South Sea* and the Isthmus of *Panama* or *Darien*. It is about 1700 Miles long, and 800 broad.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. It is divided into eight or ten Provinces. *Cartagena* is the chief City of the whole, a Place well fortified both by Art and Nature; but the strongest Castles which defended the Entrance of the Bay were taken and razed by the *English* under Admiral *Vernon* in 1741, though they

ould not make themselves Masters of
 the Town. *Panama* is a noted Town
 and Port on the *South Sea*, from
 whence the Treasures of *Peru* are car-
 ried by Land to *Porto Bello*, a Town
 on the opposite Coast, which was
 taken by the same Admiral in 1739,
 and its Castles demolish'd. The other
 Towns of Note upon the Coast are
Santa Martha, *La Hacha*, *St. Thomas*
 at the Mouth of the River *Oronoko*;
 and *Surinam*, a fine Settlement be-
 longing to the *Dutch*. Within Land
 are *Santa Fé de Bogota*, *Popayan*, *Ve-*
nezuela, *Merida*, and other considera-
 ble Towns.

2 Of what Kind is the Air, Soil,
 &c. of *Terra Firma*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is hot
 and unwholsome, especially along the
 Northern Coast. Many Parts of the
 Country produce Plenty of Corn,
 Fruits, and Pasture; others are sandy,

dy, mountainous, or over-run with Woods.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Cacao-Nuts, Long Pepper, Balsam, Rosin, Gums, Cotton, Sugar, and Tobacco.

RARITIES.] There is a great Cataract in one of the Branches of the River *Oronoko*; and a Lake on the Top of a high Mountain, said to be well stored with Fish.

CHARACTER.] The Natives spend most of their Time in Hunting, and are good Soldiers.

GOVERNMENT.] Some of the Inland Parts are still under the Natives, whom the *Spaniards* have not subdued. The rest of the Country is rul'd by a *Spanish* Deputy-Governor, who is under the Viceroy of *Mexico*, and resides at *Carthagena*.

RELIGION.] the Natives are Idolaters; the *Spaniards* of the *Romish* Faith.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

Of the Land of the AMAZONS.

Q. **H**OW is the Country of the *Amazons* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by *Brasil*, on the West by *Peru*, on the North by *Terra Firma*, and on the South by *Paraguay*. Its Length is about 1300 Miles, and its Breadth about 1200.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. *Europeans* know very little of this Country, nor have they yet built any Towns in it; though the *Portuguese* have some small Settlements near the Mouth of the River of *Amazons*, which runs through the Country from West to East, and is one of the greatest in the World.

Q. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of this Country?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is more temperate than is usual in such a Latitude; and those Parts which are discover'd are said to be fruitful.

COMMODITIES.] The Natives have very little Trade with Foreigners, though the Country produces Sugar, Cacao-Nuts, Ebony, Tobacco, &c. and has Mines of Gold and Silver.

RARITIES.] We know of none worth mentioning.

CHARACTER.] The Natives are a fierce warlike People, some of the Women using Arms and fighting like the Men. The first Discoverers of the Country gave it the Name it bears, on account of these female Warriors.

GOVERNMENT.] The Nation have their several Chiefs, who are supposed to be absolute.

RELIGION.] The Natives in general are said to be Idolaters.

SECT. VIII.

OF BRASIL.

Q. HOW is *Brasil* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. On the East, North, and South it is bounded by the *Atlantic Ocean*; and on the West by *Paraguay* and the Land of the *Amazons*. It is about 2150 Miles long, and about 1200 broad, but much narrower towards the South.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. It is divided into fifteen Captainships, viz. *Para*, *Maragnan*, *Sia-
ra*, *Rio Grande*, *Parayba*, *Hamarica*,
Pernambuco, *Seregippe*, *Baya*, *Ilbeos*,
Porto Seguro, *Espiritu Santo*, *Rio Ja-
neiro*, *San Vincent*, and *Del Rey*. Most

of these Divisions take their Names from the chief Towns in each, but the Capital of *Brasil* is *St. Salvador*, or *Baya*, which stands on a Point of Land at the Entrance of the *Baya de todas Santos*, or *Bay of all Saints*. It contains about 2000 Houses, and is a Place of great Trade. *Pernambuco*, or *Olinda*, is a rich, trading Town; and so is *San Sebastian*, the Capital of the Province of *Rio Janeiro*. *Paratyba* is well-built, the Houses being of Stone, and some of them with fine Marble Pillars. *St. Gabriel* is a small Town, but the chief, if not the only one, in the Captainship of *Del Rey*.

Q. Of what Kind is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Brasil*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air is for the most part temperate and healthful, and the Soil very fertile so far as the Country has been discover'd, for the Inland Parts are but little known.

CON-

COMMODITIES.] These are Gold, *Brasil* Wood, Sugar, Tobacco, Hides, Tallow, Train-Oil, Amber, Rosin, Balsam, Saffron, Cotton, &c.

RARITIES.] Monkeys, Parrots, and other Animals are the chief Curiosities of this Country.

CHARACTER.] Some of the native *Brasilians* are wild and barbarous, but others are kind, tractable, and ingenious.

GOVERNMENT.] A large Tract of Sea-Coast, divided into the Captainships above-mention'd, is under the *Portuguese*, whose Governor resides at *St. Salvador*; but in the Parts that are far within Land the Natives have their Chiefs, or perhaps no Government at all.

RELIGION.] The *Portuguese* are of the *Romish* Faith, to which they have brought many of the Natives; but the greatest Part are still Pagans.

SECT IX.

Of PERU.

QHOW is *Peru* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by the Land of the *Amazons*, on the West by the *South Sea*, on the North by *Terra Firma*, and on the South by *Paraguay* and *Chili*. It is about 1700 Miles in Length, and 600 in Breadth.

Q How is it divided, and which are the principal Towns?

A. It is divided into the three Audiencies of *Quito*, *Lima*, and the *Charcas*.—*Quito*, the Capital of the Audience, is a large well-built City, very near the Equator. In this Audience is *Paya*, a noted Seaport, taken and burnt by Commodore *Anson* in 1742.—In the Audience of *Lima* (call'd also *De los Reyes* and *Proper Peru*) there

there are twenty or thirty considerable Towns, the chief of which is *Lima*, the Capital of all *Peru*. It is a rich and populous City, and has a very good Port call'd *Callao*, about two Leagues distant, from whence the Treasure of this Country is shipp'd for *Panama*, to be sent to *Europe*. *Truxillo*, not far from the Coast, is a large well-built Town. *Cusco*, within Land, was the Metropolis of *Peru* before it was conquer'd by the Spaniards. — *La Plata*, the Capital of the *Charcas*, is very populous, but the largest and most noted City in this Audience is *Potosi*, at the Foot of a Mountain of the same Name, which has the richest Silver Mines in the World. *Arica*, about eighty Leagues distant, is the Port from whence the Treasure is convey'd to *Lima*.

2 Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Peru*?

AIR and SOIL.] In the Plains which lie along the Coast it never rains, and yet they produce both Grain and Pasture, being refresh'd by frequent Dews; and the Breezes from the Sea render the Air temperate. The Vallies amongst the *Sierra*, or Hills that run through the Middle of the Country, are very fruitful, being subject to Rain most of the Year; and here the Air is very hot. The *Andes*, a long Chain of high Mountains that lie farthest from the Sea, are cold and barren, their Tops being almost perpetually cover'd with Snow.

COMMODITIES.] These are Gold, Silver, Pearls, Cotton, Tobacco, *Cochineal*, and other Drugs.

RARITIES.] Besides the rich Mines of *Peru*, which are its most valuable Curiosities, we find the Ruins of many stately *Indian* Temples; also those of a Palace of the ancient Kings
of

of Peru call'd *Inga's*, near *Cusco*, which has been a wonderful Structure.

CHARACTER.] The *Peruvians* have a good Genius for mechanic Arts, and are naturally a brave, generous, and hospitable People; but they bear an implacable Hatred to the *Spaniards* for their barbarous Usage.

GOVERNMENT.] The several *Indian* Nations have their Chiefs, but pay Tribute to the *Spaniards*. The *Spanish* Viceroy resides in great State at *Lima*.

RELIGION.] The Natives, as formerly, worship the Sun, except such as have been brought to the *Romish* Faith by the *Spaniards*.

SECT.

SECT. X.

OF CHILI.

2 WHICH are the Boundaries, and what the Extent of *Cbili*?

A. It is bounded on the East by *Paraguay* and *Terra Magellanica*, on the South by the latter, on the West by the *South Sea*, and on the North by *Peru*. It is about 1200 Miles long, and 350 broad, but much narrower in some Places.

Q. How is it divided, and which are the chief Towns?

A. It is divided into three Parts, namely, *Cbili Proper*, *Cbili Imperial*, and *Cbucuito*.—In *Proper Cbili* is *St. Jago*, the Capital of the whole Country, a large, rich, and populous City, about 70 Miles from *Valparaiso*, which is its Port, and is therefore much frequented.

quented. The other Seaports in this Province are *La Sirena* or *Coquimbo*, *Guasco*, and *Copiago*. — The chief Town of *Imperial Chili* is *La Concepcion*, a Place of great Resort, *Valdivia* has an excellent Harbour, and is well fortified. The other Towns are of no great Note. — The principal Places in *Chucuito* are *Mendoza*, *St. Juan de la Frontera*, and *Diamante*, which have rich Mines near them.

2. Of what Nature is the Air, Soil, &c. of *Chili*?

AIR and SOIL.] The Air in Summer is temperate, but very cold in the Winter: The Vallies produce Grain, Pasture, and Fruits, and the Vines brought hither from *Spain* thrive very well; but great Part of the Country is mountainous and barren, disturb'd by frequent Earthquakes and burning Volcano's. Some of the Moun-

Mountains afford rich **Mines of Gold and Silver.**

COMMODITIES.] These are Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Quick-silver, Honey, Hemp, and Cattle.

RARITIES.] We know of none worth mentioning.

CHARACTER.] The Natives are strong, well made, hardy, and the most courageous of all the *Americans*.

GOVERNMENT.] *Chili* is under a *Spanish* Governor sent from *Peru*, who resides either at *St. Jago* or *La Concepcion*. Some of the *Indian* Nations remain still unsubdued by the *Spaniards*, others pay them Tribute, but none are Slaves.

RELIGION.] The Natives have neither Temples nor Idols, nor is it well known what is the Object of their Worship; some say, the *Devil*.

SECT. XI.

Of PARAGUAY.

1. **H**OW is *Paraguay* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. It is bounded on the East by *Brasil*, on the West by *Chili* and *Perru*, on the North by the Land of the *Amazons*, and on the South by *Terra Magellanica*. Its Length is about 1340 Miles, and its Breadth about 1200.

2. How is it divided, and which are its principal Towns?

A. It is divided into seven Provinces, viz. *Paraguay Proper*, *Guayra*, *Parana*, *Uruguay*, *Rio de la Plata*, *Tucuman*, and *Chaco*. The Capital of the whole is *Assumption*, on the East Side of the River *Paraguay* or *Rio de la Plata*, and in the Province of *Proper Paraguay*. Some of the best *Spanish* Families are settled in this City, which is populous, and the Country about it is very

very delightful. *Buenos Ayres* in the Province of *Rio de la Plata*, and about 60 Leagues up that River, is a Place of great Trade. *Santa Fé*, *Santa Lucia*, and *Cortaderas*, all upon the same River, are considerable Towns. *St. Jago de Eslero*, *San Miguel*, and *Cordeoba*, are Places of Note in *Tucuman*. *Guayra*, or *Ciudad Real*, the Capital of *Guayra*, is in a declining Condition. *Conception* is the best Town in *Chaco*. *Uruguay* has but few, of which *Los Reyes* is reckon'd the chief. *Santa Maria* is the principal Town in *Parana*, which Province is almost entirely in the Hands of the *Jesuits*, where they have amassed prodigious Wealth.

Q. What Account do you give of the Air, Soil, &c. of *Paraguay*?

THE AIR AND SOIL.] The Air is very healthful, and the Soil fruitful, producing abundance of Grain and Pasture.

COM.

COMMODITIES.] These are chiefly Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Hides, Tallow, Honey, Wax, Sugars, Amethysts, and the Herb call'd *Paraguay*, known in *England* by the Name of *South Sea-Tea*. This Herb (or rather Shrub) is infused in hot Water, to which it communicates a Smell and Colour much like that of the best Tea brought from the *East Indies*. The Men could not work in the Mines of *Peru* without drinking this Liquor to prevent their being suffocated by the poisonous Exhalations arising from them.

RARITIES.] In the Western Part of *Tucuman* there is a considerable Stream of Water runs under a Mountain, and rises on the opposite Side; through which it is said some *Portuguese* ventur'd their Lives on a Raft made of Canes, and were near thirty Hours in passing it.

END

CHARACTER.] The Natives are laborious, and more humane and tractable than most of the *Americans*; the *Spaniards* having treated them with less Cruelty than in other Places.

GOVERNMENT.] The several *Indian* Nations have their own Chiefs, but are subject to the *Spaniards*, who have a Governor residing at *Buenos Ayres*.

RELIGION.] Many of the Natives have been brought to the *Romish* Persuasion by the *Jesuits*; the rest are Idolaters, though they acknowledge one Supreme Being.

SECT. XII.

OF TERRA MAGELLANICA.

QHOW is *Terra Magellanica* bounded, and what is its Extent?

A. The

A. This Country (so call'd from *Magellan*, or *Megalbanes*, who first discover'd it) is bounded on the East by the *North Sea*, on the West by *Chili* and the *South Sea*, on the North by *Paraguay*, and on the South by the Streights of *Magellan*, which separate it from *Terra del Fuego*. It is about 1150 Miles in Length, and 500 in Breadth.

Q. Which are its chief Towns?

A. No *Europeans* having settled here, (though the *Spaniards* formerly attempted it) there are no Towns in the Country, the Natives dwelling in Huts or little Villages.

Q. What Sort of a Country is this?

A. The Coasts (which are all we know of it) are generally barren, and the Air in Winter is excessively cold.

Q. What Sort of People are the Inhabitants?

X

A.

A. Strange Accounts have been given of their gigantic Size by the first Discoverers of the Country; but the *Europeans*, who have lately sail'd to this Part of the World, have seen none but Men of an ordinary Statute. We know nothing certain of their Government or Religion, but probably it is much like that of other wild *Americans*.

SECT. XIII.

Of the AMERICAN ISLANDS.

WHICH are the chief Islands of America?

A. They may be divided into two Classes, viz. those of *North America*, and those of *South America*.

I. The

1. The chief Islands of *North America* are,

1. The *Cumberland Islands*, and some others which lie far North, and are little known.

2. *Newfoundland*, a large Island off the River *St. Laurence*, famous for its Cod-Fishery, vast Numbers of those Fish being taken near the great Sand-Bank on the East Side of the Island. It belongs to the *English*, and its chief Town is *Placentia*.—*Anticosti*, or *Assumption Island*, at the Mouth of the above-mention'd River, belongs to the *French*; from whom the Isle of *Cape Breton*, with the Town and Forts of *Louisbourg*, lying between *Newfoundland* and *New Scotland*, was lately taken by the *English*.

3. *Long Island* and *Rhode Island* off the Coasts of *New England* and *New York*, Places of considerable Trade.

4. The *Bermudas*, a Cluster of small Islands, about 300 Leagues East of *Carolina*; otherwise call'd *Summer Islands*, from Sir *George Summers*, who was shipwreck'd near them in 1609. They belong to the Crown of *England*, and are remarkable for their wholesome Air. Their chief Commodities are Cedar-Wood, Pearl, Ambergrease, Cochineal, and Tobacco.

5. The *Lucayes* or *Bahama Islands*, which lie off the Cape of *Florida*. The chief of them are *Bahama*, *Long Island*, *Crooked Island*, and *Providence*; which last belongs to the *English*, but most of the rest are under the *Spaniards*.

6. The *Greater Antilles*, which are *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, *Jamaica*, and *Porto Rico*. — *Cuba* is a large Island, about 700 Miles in Length, belonging to the Crown of *Spain*. Its principal Towns are the *Hawanna* and *St. Jago*, the former of which is the Residence

of the *Spanish* Governor, and the usual Rendezvous of the Galleons and other *Spanish* Ships in their Way to *Europe*. It is a fine City, has an excellent Harbour, and is reckon'd the strongest Place the *Spaniards* have in the *West-Indies*. The Island is much overspread with Woods, and in some Parts mountainous. Its chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Copper, Sugar, Cinnamon, Ginger, Cassia, Aloes, and other Drugs.—The Western Part of *Hispaniola* is possess'd by the *French*, where they have *Great* and *Little Gouave*, *Lengane*, and other Settlements. The *Spaniards* possess the Eastern Part, where they have *St. Domingo*, the Capital of the Island, a handsome well-fortified City, with a good Port. The Commodities of the Island are Cattle, Hides, Sugar, Ginger, Cochineal, &c.—*Jamaica* is a rich thriving Island, possess'd by the

English, who took it from the *Spaniards* in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*. Its chief Towns are *Kingston*, *Spanish Town*, and *Port Royal* which has an excellent and well defended Harbour. Its Commodities are Sugar, Rum, Pepper, Cotton, Tobacco, Indigo, Tortoise-Shell, Dyers-Wood, and several others.—*Porto Rico* belongs to the *Spaniards*, who have a Governor at *St. Juan de Porto Rico*, a strong Seaport, the Capital of the Island. Its Commodities are Hides, Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, &c.

7. The *Lesser Antilles*, or *Caribbean Islands*, which are numerous. The chief are *Barbadoes*, *Antegoa*, *Montserrat*, *Nevis*, *St. Christopher's*, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, and a few others belonging to the *English*; *Granada*, *St. Lucia*, *Martinico*, *Dominico*, *Margalante*, *Guadalupe*, and *St. Martin's*, to the *French*; *Sa. Eustachia*, *Curassau*, *Bonayri*,

Bonayre, and *Aruba*, to the Dutch; and *Trinidad* and *Margarita* to the Spaniards. — The Commodities of these Islands in general (especially those under the *English* and *French*) are Sugars, Rum, Tobacco, Cotton, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Indigo, and several Sorts of Drugs.

II. The chief Islands of *South America* are,

1. *Terra del Fuego*, a large Island, separated from the Continent by the Straights of *Magellan*, of which we have very little Knowledge. The most Southern Point of this Island is call'd *Cape Horn*, round which the Europeans now sail into the *South Sea*, and not through the Straights above-mention'd.

2. *Chiloe*, near the Coast of *Chili*; on which the Spaniards have a Town nam'd *Castro*.

3. *Juan Fernandez*, off the Coast of *Chili*, a pleasant fruitful Island, but uninhabited. The other near it is inconsiderable.

4. The *Gallapagos*, a Cluster of Islands lying under the Equator, off the Coast of *Peru*.

5. The *Solomon Islands*, which lie at a great Distance to the West of *Peru*. They are about 20 in Number, some of them large, and are said to be rich, fertile, pleasant, and healthful. They are claim'd by the *Spaniards*, but there are no *European* Settlements on any of them.

There are many other Islands scatter'd up and down the *South Sea*, and also on the Coast of *Brasil*, but none worth mentioning.

S E C T. XIV.

Of the UNKNOWN LANDS.

Q. **H**OW are the *Unknown Lands* distinguish'd?

A. Into *Arctic* and *Antarctic*, with respect to their Situation towards either Pole.

Q. Which are the *Arctic* Lands?

A. They are, 1. *Greenland*, or *Greenland*, a large Country lying North of *Europe* and *America*, visited by the *Europeans* in Summer-time on Account of the Whale Fishery on its Coasts. It is inhabited, though extremely cold, mountainous, and generally cover'd with Snow. It has Bears, Rain-Deer, and Foxes, but few Fowls. The Natives are of an Olive-Colour, some quite black, and are supposed to worship the Sun. 2. *Spitzberg*, which lies North of *Norway*,

very, very cold and uninhabited.
 3. *Nova Zembla*, North of *Muscovy*.
 Whether it is an Island or Part of the
 Continent is uncertain. 4. *Jesso*, or
Yesso, which lies North of *Japan*.

2. Which are the *Antarctic* Lands?

A. They are, 1. *New Guinea*, or
 Land of the *Papous*, which lies East
 of the *Molucca* Islands, near the E-
 quator. 2. *New Britain*, an Island
 to the East of *New Guinea*. 3. *Car-*
pentaria, South of *New Guinea*. 4.
New Holland, a vast Country, South
 of the *Molucca* Islands. 5. *Van Die-*
men's Land, to the South East of *New*
Holland. 6. *New Zealand*, about
 twenty Degrees to the East of *Van*
Diemen's Land. 7. *Terra del Espíritu*
Santo, or Land of the Holy Spirit, a-
 bout as many Degrees to the East of
Carpentaria. 8. The Land of *Quir*,
 or *Quiros*, not far from the former.

A T A B L E

Of the Longitude and Latitude of some of the principal Places of the Earth; the Longitude being reckon'd from the Meridian of London.

N. B. The Latitudes are North, and the Longitudes East, except where an S or W shews them to be South or West.

	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
<i>AGRA, in the Mogul's Empire,</i>	28 30	83 7

Aleppo

	Lat.	Long.
<i>Aleppo, Syria,</i>	36 14	38 44
<i>Alexandria, Egypt,</i>	31 1	34 23
<i>Amsterdam, Hol- land.</i>	52 21	4 40
<i>Athens, Greece,</i>	38 5	25 22
<i>Barcelona, Spain,</i>	41 25	1 7
<i>Batavia, East- Indies,</i>	6 15 S	100 45
<i>Bengal, East-In- dies,</i>	22 00	95 6
<i>Brest, France,</i>	48 22	4 45 W
<i>Buda, Hungary,</i>	47 46	20 2
<i>Cadix, Spain,</i>	36 16	7 30 W
<i>Cairo, Egypt,</i>	29 50	35 7
<i>Calais, France,</i>	50 56	1 35
<i>Cape of Good Hope, Africa,</i>	34 30 S	17 20
<i>Constantinople, in Turkey.</i>	41 26	31 30
<i>Copenhagen, Den- mark,</i>	55 30	12 32

Cracow, 1

	Lat.	Long.
Cracow, Poland,	50 10	20 17 A
Dantzick, Prussia,	54 20	19 00 A
Dublin, Ireland,	53 12	7 30 W
Edinburgh, Scotland	55 47	2 56 W
Ferro, one of the } Canaries, }	28 5	18 22 W
Fex, Barbary,	33 12	6 7 W
Florence, Italy,	43 41	11 50
Genoa, Italy,	44 26	9 37
Gibraltar, Spain,	35 30	4 50
Goa, East-Indies,	15 30	72 6
Hamburg, Den- } mark, }	53 41	10 22
Jerusalem, Holy } Land, }	32 44	35 15
Istaban, Persia,	33 2	53 10
Lima, Peru,	12 20 S	85 22 W
Lisbon, Portugal,	38 40	10 50 W
LONDON,	51 32	00 00
Madrid, Spain,	40 10	3 36 W
Marseilles, France,	43 15	5 40

	Lat.	Long.
<i>Martinico</i> Ile, }	14 44	61 33W
<i>West Indies</i> , }		
<i>Messina</i> , Sicily,	38 22	16 30
<i>Mexico</i> , North- }	20 10	105 22W
<i>America</i> , }		
<i>Moscow</i> , Muscovy,	55 30	38 45
<i>Naples</i> , Italy,	41 15	15 30
<i>Paris</i> , France,	48 50	2 7
<i>Pekin</i> , China,	40 00	117 45
<i>Petersburg</i> , Russia,	59 25	29 50
<i>Port-Royal</i> , Ja- }	18 2	77 3W
<i>maica</i> , }		
<i>Quebeck</i> , Canada,	47 10	70 15
<i>Rome</i> , Italy,	41 50	12 37
<i>Rotterdam</i> , Hol- }	51 50	4 15
<i>land</i> , }		
<i>Siam</i> , East Indies,	14 10	100 41
<i>Smyrna</i> , Asia,	38 4	29 6
<i>Stockholm</i> , Sweden,	59 30	18 40
<i>Toulon</i> , France,	43 7	5 40
<i>Turin</i> , Piedmont,	44 50	7 56

Venice,

	Lat.	Long.
Venice, Italy,	45 36	12 20
Vienna, Germany,	48 22	17 06
Warsaw, Poland,	52 12	21 32

F I N I S.

	Lat.	Long.
<i>Martinico</i> Ile, }	14 44	61 33W
<i>West Indies</i> , }		
<i>Messina</i> , Sicily,	38 22	16 30
<i>Mexico</i> , North- }	20 10	105 22W
<i>America</i> , }		
<i>Moscow</i> , Muscovy,	55 30	38 45
<i>Naples</i> , Italy,	41 15	15 30
<i>Paris</i> , France,	48 50	2 7
<i>Pekin</i> , China,	40 00	117 45
<i>Petersburg</i> , Russia,	59 25	29 50
<i>Port-Royal</i> , Ja- }	18 2	77 3W
<i>maica</i> , }		
<i>Quebeck</i> , Canada,	47 10	70 15
<i>Rome</i> , Italy,	41 50	12 37
<i>Rotterdam</i> , Hol- }	51 50	4 15
<i>land</i> , }		
<i>Siam</i> , East Indies,	14 10	100 41
<i>Smyrna</i> , Asia,	38 4	29 6
<i>Stockholm</i> , Sweden,	59 30	18 40
<i>Toulon</i> , France,	43 7	5 40
<i>Turin</i> , Piedmont,	44 50	7 56

Venice,

	Lat.	Long.
Venice, Italy,	45 36	12 20 W
Vienna, Germany,	48 22	17 6 E
Warsaw, Poland,	52 12	21 32 E

F I N I S.



By the King's Royal Licence

Under the Great Seal of Great Britain
The Statute of Blenheim

That in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one
The Statute of Blenheim

THE
GEOGRAPHY

OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

AS THEY ARE NOW